

this bill becomes law, the commission may be able to spur mayoral action upon recommendations which are impartial public inquiries have proved to be the proper course to follow.

Ready in Few Weeks

The Boston Finance Commission is studying the budget Mr. Nichols hopes to hand to the City Council in consideration within a few weeks. Until Mayor Curley's second inauguration in 1922, the commission had, year after year, since 1909, conducted a study of the budget requirements for Boston and submitted its findings to the Mayor and the City Council. Michael H. Sullivan, recent chairman of the commission, ceased to conduct this work when Mayor Curley indicated that he did not seek the advice of the commission on proposed appropriations.

In discussing the work of his ways and means committee, Mr. Nichols said he did not intend to ask it to consider the matter of the budget with its thousands of items. Charles J. Fox, the Budget Commissioner, has been preparing a trial budget for the Mayor and they will soon resume their budget conferences and prepare the formal bill of appropriations.

The Mayor admits that the subject of salaries is giving him much thought. He has directed Mr. Fox to include provision for the raising of the wages of the City laborers from \$4.50 a day to \$5.00, and for the employment of 300 new policemen for traffic duty. The Mayor said that the laborers must have not less than \$5 as a living wage.

Wants Money's Worth

"There are many other inequalities in compensation," said the Mayor, "but first of all I want to get a dollar's worth of work for a dollar. When that is done, I believe the work for the city will have made great strides forward. Compensation must be adjusted, but the taxpayers are entitled to see that the laborer gets his money's worth, and I fear too little thought has been given to this phase of our municipal problem."

The Mayor said that he might appoint a special budget committee this year with special reference to the adjusting of salaries, but he indicated that he will not likely do this until next year.

"There are some salaries which are not large enough but they will wait," continued Mr. Nichols. "This matter of salary is one on which we agree. I have seen federal and state drafts of salary standardization and they were good in many respects but lacked in others."

"I am going to take my time. There may be some revisions and I hope they can be made soon but in this matter I am going to take my own time after I have provided for the laborers who need the money. I do not think that \$5 is much to live on and these men must have that."

The city payroll duties show there are 18,427 employees, men and women, in Boston's municipal organization. Four years ago there were 17,570. The increased numbers, 857, represented an addition of 714 to the city payroll and 143 to the county list.

LIFTING OF DUTY ASKED

EDMONTON, Alta., Dec. 31 (Special Correspondence)—A petition that the Canadian Government immediately open negotiations with the Government of the United States for an endeavor to have the duty removed on Canadian cattle entering the Republic has been forwarded to Ottawa by the Vegreville Board of Trade. The reasons set forth in this resolution favoring the cancellation of cattle export duties are that, owing to the large crop of cheap corn at present in the hands of the American farmers, Canadian stocker and feeder cattle are urgently needed by them; while the tariff against Canadian cattle has resulted in the detriment of the beef cattle industry of western Canada.

MOSUL SITUATION EASIER

By Special Cable
GENEVA, Jan. 7.—The members of General Laidoner's mission left at Mosul will be back at the end of February, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands. This is regarded here as an indication of an easier situation between Great Britain and Turkey.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Address by Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine, auditorium, Boston City Club, 8.
Dinner to Col. Alexander Greig, meeting of Naval and Military Order of the Spanish War, Hotel Bellevue, 6.
Annual meeting of the Merchant Tailors' Exchange of Boston, Engineers' Club, 6:30.
Meeting of Massachusetts Bankers' Association, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.
First of a series of free public lectures on "The Influence of Light on Living Organisms," by Prof. William T. Bowie, Harvard University, assistant of Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.
Monthly meeting of Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 7:30.
Address, "Some Canadian Achievements," by Archdeacon William James Armitage of Halifax, Harvard Cambridge Club, Conant Hall, 8.
Water colors and decorative fans by Louis Kronberg, Guild of Boston Artists, 182 Newbury Street, exhibition continues through Saturday.
Musical
Symphony Hall—Maria Kurenko, soprano, 8:15.
Jordan Hall—Marjorie Meyer, soprano, 8:45.
Theaters
Castle Square—"Able's Irish Rose," 8:15.
Copley—"The Story of Kings," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Unseen," 8:15.
Keiths—"Vaudeville," 2, 8.
Plymouth—"Aristocracy," 8:15.
Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.
Tremont—"Louis the Fourteenth," 8.
Repertory—"The Wild Duck," 8:15.

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ROUSSOS BACKS GREEK DICTATOR

Situation Soon Will Favor Government, Declares Foreign Minister

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Jan. 7.—The political situation will soon clarify in favor of the Government, declared Georges Roussos, the Foreign Minister, in an interview with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. He declared that General Pangalos' program, adopted and followed by the country's requirements. He spoke with striking frankness, enthusiasm and optimism about the future. This may explain his decision to remain in office, despite the resignations of his colleagues, Mr. Scholotis and Admiral Hadjikyriakos.

He emphasized that he is fully in harmony with General Pangalos, because there is nothing in his new status liable to prejudice the government's program, adopted and followed by the people since last July. He refused to call the new direction of affairs a dictatorship, on the ground that the situation has not changed a great change so far as the employment of 300 new policemen for traffic duty. The Mayor said that the laborers must have not less than \$5 as a living wage.

He declared the populace believed that the present Government would be the true protector of their liberties. "In my opinion," added Mr. Roussos, "it was a far more dictatorial proceeding when General Pangalos dissolved the National Assembly, and yet this forcible act was unanimously welcomed by the people. If this was so, why should not they equally welcome the dissolution of the abnormal condition created by a handful of politicians. A dictatorship ceases to be a dictatorship when it exists in response to a public demand."

Mr. Roussos blamed the Venizelist leaders who he said, animated by party considerations, raised difficulties in order to hinder the task of reconciliation. Worst of all, they acted treacherously in blaming Greece before the public opinion of the world in the Greco-Bulgarian incident.

In the face of this dangerous situation, no patriotic government could act otherwise, Mr. Roussos declared. The next task of the Government, he said, is the suppression of Bolshevism, to which the Greek people by nature and tradition are averse. He referred to the recent arrest of a man with a Russian diplomatic passport, who was accused of having subversive connections with the Russian legation here, saying that judicial inquiries strong measures would be taken effectively to defend the people against the Communists.

IBN SAUD'S POWER GROWS

(Continued from Page 1)

War. His son, Ali, has now shared the fate of his father and is to live henceforward as the guest of his brother Feisal, King of Iraq.

Master of Arabia

Alli's departure leaves Ibn Saud, who 21 years ago was a landless exile, undisputed master of all central and northern Arabia, and the question, therefore, arises, whether he will try to extend his sway over the whole peninsula. To the south-east lie two or three lesser potentates, while near Aden is the powerful Imam Yahya of Sana'a, ruler of the Yemen, which the Romans called Arabia the Happy in contrast to Arabia the Stony, which is where Ibn Saud holds sway.

At present Ibn Saud is, if not on good, at any rate not on particularly bad, terms with any of these neighbors. But between them and him is fixed a wide tract of uncharted desert—the Empty Quarter. The Arabs call it—where gazelle and ostrich rove undisturbed, save for one or two little caravan routes too sparsely supplied with water to make hostilities appear a profitable undertaking.

There is, it is true, a possible point of contact between Ibn Saud and the Imam along the shores of the Red Sea, but their dominions are at present separated by the territory of the Idrisi family, who have a precarious foothold on the narrow strip of fertile land known as Asir between the mountains and the sea. The position of the Idrisi ruler squeezed in between his two powerful neighbors has been growing more and more precarious of late. Ibn Saud in the North has already wrested away considerable slice of Asir, and the Imam has been little less active in the South, with the result that the position of Emir Sayyid Ali el Idrisi at Sabia is not much more secure than was that of King Ali at Jidda. Ibn Saud's northern neighbors are

Alli's two brothers, Emir Abdullah of Transjordan and King Feisal of Iraq, and little love is lost between them and the Sultan of Nejd. Both Abdullah and Feisal, however, are under British protection and Ibn Saud has recently signed a treaty defining the boundaries of their respective states. That he will keep to these boundaries for the time being is universally expected, for not only is Ibn Saud generally regarded as a man of his word, but he is also credited with a high degree of intelligence which would make him pause before doing anything which would involve him in conflict with Great Britain.

But it is by no means improbable that peaceful penetration on behalf of the Sultan of Nejd will go on in these regions, and indeed through Arabia, for Ibn Saud, besides being the head of a state, is the leader of a religious sect, the Wahabi ("Khwan" or Brethren). The Wahabi doctrine has alternately burned and smoldered in central Arabia for more than a century, and today, shorn of some of its original fanaticism, it is burning up more fiercely than ever. And every religious convert is a potential political adherent to the cause of Ibn Saud.

Students of Arabian affairs have for some time been of opinion that Arabia is waking from its thousand years' slumber, and that an Arab nation is in process of being evolved—a nation having a more solid basis than the nation which was forged as a mighty instrument of war by the prophet Muhammad, and which gradually fell back into its component nomadic parts when the master hand was removed. The cohesive force in Muhammad's time was religion. The vague sense of Arab nationality which exists today in Syria, in Palestine, in Iraq, as well as in Arabia itself, is at present mainly political. But it is also tentatively looking to Ibn Saud as the man big enough to realize his dream. And Ibn Saud means Wahabism.

There is nothing antagonistic between Wahabism and the orthodox Arabs in these other districts. Indeed, the Wahabis belong to one of the three schools into which orthodox Islam is divided, and the difference between them and the great majority of Moslems in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Arabia, and even Turkey is merely one of degree. All Moslems agree that Muhammad in the Koran forbids the drinking of wine, but all do not obey the letter of his precept. The Wahabi does, and insists on others doing so too.

Smoking again is admitted to be a sin against the Koran, but most Moslems, who classify sins as major and minor, and add several degrees in between, look upon smoking as an inconsiderable misdemeanor. Not so the Wahabi who besides not smoking himself, resolutely refuses to let others smoke. Similarly all orthodox Moslems deny the worship of saints, believing that prayer should be addressed to the one God. But when worshipping God at the tombs of their holy men, some Moslems—even orthodox ones—indulge in practices which the Wahabis say are indistinguishable from invocation of the holy men instead of God.

Temporal and Religious Weapons
Therefore, besides the temporal weapons of the Wahabis in pulling down the strongholds of their opponents they have the weapons of religious sympathy and propaganda which work either hand in hand with the rifle, or separately as may be most convenient. In either case, if the Sultan of Nejd wished, to stir up trouble—say in Syria, for instance—he could undoubtedly do so, and the march of events of which he is the pivot, is accordingly being watched with considerable interest in more than one European chancellery.

Meanwhile Ibn Saud, as controller of the Holy Places of Islam, is making great efforts to reassure the Moslem world both regarding the safety of the various holy sites which rumor has from time to time accused him of demolishing during the recent fighting and also regarding the security of the pilgrim routes to Mecca and Medina. Recently he issued an invitation to the Islamic leaders in the various countries asking them to attend a conference to discuss the Caliphate question.

The obvious man for the job is of course Ibn Saud himself, but there are other claimants, notably, King Fuad of Egypt, to whom Ibn Saud has just presented a jeweled sword and dagger in token of friendship. Even if no decision is arrived at on the main question the conference should at least serve to show the solidarity or otherwise of the world of Islam—a matter regarded by many as of some importance in view of rumors which have been current recently of the imminence of a revival of the Pan-Islamic movement.

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COOLIDGE FARM IDEA SUPPORTED

Legislation to Be Based on Helpfulness, Not Subsidy, Is Report

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Farm leaders headed for conferences in Washington next week will be promptly informed on arrival that agricultural relief on anything favoring radical lines is out of the question. The Coolidge Administration has made careful soundings on Capitol Hill about the so-called farm revolt of a month ago.

This convinced the President that his program for meeting the farm situation on wholly conservative lines commands adequate, if not full support in both houses of Congress. Measures to help the farmers help themselves—an extension of the Coolidge idea that the agricultural world must bear the "lion's share" of working out its salvation—are as far as the Administration is prepared to go.

It can be stated on high authority that there is no favoring the question of tariff revision. The G. O. P. organization, has decreed that it would be politically unwise in the highest degree to sanction anything in the nature of a tariff agitation at this stage. Leaders declare that tariff tampering on the eve of the 1926 Congressional elections would be a political blunder and the regular Democratic opposition, that might be wielded against the Republican Party next November with unfavorable results.

It has been determined, therefore, to adhere to the program laid down by President Coolidge at the American Farm Bureau Federation Convention in Chicago last month—namely, that the existing tariff system is a blessing, not a blight, as far as agriculture is concerned.

Nor will the Administration lend ear to any "McNary-Haugen" legislation, in whatever form it is said. No scheme of government purchase, government subsidy or government surplus will be approved by the President and his Secretary of Agriculture, it is believed. If the farm editors and farm leaders like former Gov. Frank O. Lowden or "Sam" Thompson, the Illinois Agricultural Association chief, or Aaron Sargent, the Oregon farmer, or any other prominent officials are guilty of any of their activities, the President is interested solely to check the issuance of false notes, and the event is not likely to assume great international importance. It can, however, assume large proportions in Hungary and if the guilty ones are properly punished, Hungary's prestige will be increased.

One of the political angles is interesting in view of the fact that the Awakening Magyars are said to support the candidacy of the Duke Albert for the vacant Hungarian throne. The exposé is likely to influence popular opinion indirectly against the Duke Albert and thus advance the suitability of young Prince Otto's claim to the throne.

SALE TOPS BUILDING RECORD
SALEM, Ore., Jan. 6 (Special)—Salem, the second largest city in Oregon, has just passed a banner year for new buildings, permits totaling \$1,794,935 having been issued during 1925. The cost of new residences is \$983,725. The total represents a gain of \$63,725 over last year. The \$1,000,000 mark was passed in 1922, and a steady increase is noted each year.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight; fresh west to north winds.
New England: Partly cloudy and cold tonight; Friday partly cloudy; fresh northwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(6 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany..... 32
Atlantic..... 32
Boston..... 32
Buffalo..... 32
Calgary..... 30
Chicago..... 28
Cleveland..... 28
Denver..... 28
Des Moines..... 18
Detroit..... 28
Eastport..... 32
Galveston..... 48
Hatteras..... 24
Helena..... 24
Jacksonville..... 24
Kansas City..... 28
Los Angeles..... 60

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an autumn and winter of prosperity, and it will take his mind off his work. So the best ally the Administration and the Republican Party can have next summer is weather favorable to the farmer—and perhaps some short wheat crops elsewhere in the world.

If farm leaders in conference with William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, tell him some of the things in common currency in the rural world, some homely truths will find expression. One of the observations most frequently made, for example, is that the President would do well to listen to the advice of real farm counselors, like his Secretary of Agriculture, and not lend quite so ready ear to authorities who call themselves farm economists but who are without real knowledge of actual conditions in the agricultural West.

There are those who say that some of the Coolidge Administration's present-hour farm tribulations are the result of the wrong kind of advice at the White House. Others say that the advice is not only wrong but comes from too many different people.

The Administration has been made amply aware during the past three weeks that assurances of good will and other examples of platonic love for the farmer will not break the "farm revolt." Nor will "conferences" at Washington do so. There are many diverse views as to what can be done. The farmers themselves are a "house divided against itself." But they are fairly united on one point. That is, that something tangible has got to be done, and done soon.

MAGYAR PLOT AIMED AT FRANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

long pursued terrorist activities to attain its objects, and the counterfeiting is simply the last incident in a number of disagreeable episodes.

It is said that false money were used to promote an irredentist Magyar agency in those territories lost to Hungary through the peace treaties, since the recovery of these lands was one of the chief aims of this group which feels that any means are permissible to obtain the ends desired.

Western European nations long looked askance at the liberties allowed to the Awakening Magyars by the Hunzarian Government and the latest developments reveal that some prominent officials are guilty of counterfeiting their activities.

France is interested solely to check the issuance of false notes, and the event is not likely to assume great international importance. It can, however, assume large proportions in Hungary and if the guilty ones are properly punished, Hungary's prestige will be increased.

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POULTRY SHOW LISTS 36 STATES

Pigeons and Pets Also on Exhibition at New Madison Square Garden

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The thirty-seventh annual Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Show got under way with a great din of cackling and crowing at the New Madison Square Garden. The general manager is D. Lincoln Orr. More than 6000 entries, coming from 36 states and Canada, are on exhibition, with 559 exhibitors represented. The show will continue throughout this week.

From the standpoint of number and quality, the birds are superior this year, Mr. Orr says. There are chickens, turkeys, geese, bantams, doves and pigeons. Variety seems to have been the keynote. Even foxes, rabbits and guinea pigs are to be seen. Farmers have been flocking to the show since it started. Farmyards and Fifth Avenue are both well represented among the interested spectators.

The first impression as one enters is a sweeping note of beautiful blue—a prize peacock is responsible for this. He heads the parade this year. Throughout the rear ranks, filled mostly with superlative specimens of familiar birds, are a few of the less familiar.

The Jacobins are among these. After rows and rows of silver-penciled Plymouth Rocks, spotless white Wyandottes, perfect Buff Orpingtons and all the conventional varieties, the Jacobins are a distinct treat. They step daintily about, dragging their pointed white tails like trains behind them and lifting cautious white heads half buried in the depths of dark necks.

In contrast to these is the homely appeal of old speckled hens. Near by, small, but important, bantams demand attention. Chickens with heavily plumaged feet move about ponderously. Soft gray doves too almost inaudibly amid the roar of the garden. Turkeys keep up a steady conversation and timid-eyed rabbits take delicate sniffs of a new and strange world.

Boys and women are among the exhibitors. Thirteen-year-old George M. Gelston, of Cockeysville, Md., is showing a single white Indian runner duck. White Rose comb bantams have been entered by Albert B. Keeney of Hackensack, N. J., for several years the youngest exhibitor at these shows. Women are displaying light Brahmas, blue Andalusians, Toulouse geese, mammoth bronza turkeys, geese, ducks, and new varieties known as "Ki-wis" and "Erminettes."

Judging began yesterday afternoon, and will continue throughout the week. In money, \$11,000 will be awarded, and \$1500 in silver cups.

MACCABEES' MERGER INJUNCTION DENIED

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 7 (Special)—Mergers of the Order of the Maccabees and the Ladies of the Maccabees was the chief issue before the joint convention in session here, with delegates present from all sections.

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tions of the United States and from Canada.
Ratification of the proposed merger will have no court barriers, it was learned, when Judge B. Collingwood of the Ingham County Circuit Court dismissed the injunction action started by two members of the ladies' order as not within his jurisdiction.
A. W. Frye is supreme commander of the men's order and Mrs. Frances E. Burns great commander of the ladies'.

BRITISH PRESS SEES AMERICA LEARNING Methods of President Coolidge Compared With Past

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The European reaction to President Coolidge's gesture in asking Congress for an appropriation to enable the United States to be represented at the League's preparatory commission on disarmaments finds expression in a remarkable article in today's Times.

Contrasting President Coolidge's methods with those of former President Wilson in approaching this question, this journal says: "The world tried for a time to learn American poetry. Now it is learning American prose and it is a healthy exercise." It goes on to claim that, in the long reaction from Wilsonianism, American detachment from world affairs became exaggerated, and led to a sense of alienation far removed from the truth. This was only partly changed when American aid proved to be forthcoming in a settlement of the reparations problem under Dawes scheme.

Now, however, realization is growing here that the United States is not as "self-absorbed and self-sufficing" as a liberal interpretation of its official policy of isolation might suggest. As a matter of fact, The Times continues, Americans were never engaged in such wide and varied intercourse with the outside as during recent years. America is not "out of the world," it is "very much in it." The Times concludes that the belief in "rigid American standardization" was wrong. On the contrary, the people of the United States "are feeling their way, experiencing mistakes and successes as other nations are."

The only way that women can have their equality fully and permanently recognized is by writing the principle of equality into the United States Constitution," said Mrs. Allen. The California law defines the community income as income from all property or earnings of either husband or wife gained after marriage by

BIG PAY PROVES
SMUGGLING LUREAliens Eager to Enter the
United States by
Any Means

BUFFALO, Jan. 7 (Special).—High wages and the prospect of continuous employment in the United States are the lure causing many persons of foreign birth now in Canada to make efforts to enter this country, either legally or illegally. Reports that substantial sums of money are being offered by foreigners to any one who will assure them of an entry into the United States are said by immigration inspectors along the border to be well founded.

Most of those who have made offers are reported to be former residents of southern or central Europe. In bygone years many Chinese were illegally transported across the Niagara frontier, but this practice has been largely broken up through vigilance of the immigration authorities and the relative ease with which newly-arrived Chinese can be detected.

Easy to Remain

Once in this country, and especially in cities such as Buffalo, with large foreign colonies, it is easy for Europeans to remain in the United States, provided they are law abiding, customs inspectors said.

Various methods are used by those desiring to enter this country illegally, and with some success. The increased vigilance which inspectors are exercising at all bridges and ferries along the frontier, and the vigorous enforcement of the quota laws, is resulting in many would-be immigrants being forced to return to Canada, either to await such time as the quota of their respective nations will permit them to enter legally, or else to make an effort to make illegal entry.

In former years the best-known route was across the Niagara River under cover of darkness. For sums ranging from \$10 to \$50, squatters along the Niagara could be obtained to transport these illegal entrants. The passage is a relatively easy one to make, the width of the river being less than a mile and there being much unsettled country along its borders between this city and Niagara Falls.

Tight Border Patrol

But with the advent of prohibition, border patrols were established to prevent night running, and these Federal Government agents have made it dangerous for the former operators of row boats and power boats to endeavor to transport immigrants across the river. The result is, this practice has been largely reduced, if not broken up as an organized business.

Several persons have been crawled along on the girders beneath the bridges at Niagara Falls, hoping to make the passage undetected. Some doubtless have succeeded, but several have been apprehended.

One man was detected recently hidden beneath the seat of an automobile. Others have been detected trying to conceal themselves in trucks and aboard freight trains. So vigilant has been the policy of the immigration inspectors that the price of transporting such persons across the border has risen considerably, although exact figures, of course, cannot be obtained.

Customs inspectors here are of the opinion that both the illegal traffic in immigrants and in liquor is

being reduced rapidly. They express gratification with the situation in this region, which, because of geographical conditions, is one of the most difficult with which the Nation has to deal.

Smugglers Try to Beat Law

HAVANA, Jan. 7 (P).—In consequence of the recent anti-smuggling treaties arranged between Canada and the United States, and Mexico and the United States, and the formation of a similar treaty between Cuba and the United States, it is declared that there has been a great increase in smuggling, both of liquor and aliens from Cuba to the southern United States.

Assistant Solicitor Vallance of the American State Department and Cuban State Department officials are putting the proposed anti-smuggling treaty into shape for presentation to Congress. It is expected to provide regulations for passenger and freight vessels plying between the two countries.

FRANCE MAY GIVE
UP PROPERTY RIGHTS

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—France, it is reported here, appears willing to comply with Germany's request to renounce its claim to the right to confiscate German property invested in France after the war in case of German default, which it has the right to do, according to Article 13, annex two, part eight of the Treaty of Versailles. All other signatories to the Treaty, it is said here, have already renounced this claim, and the Tagliche Rundschau, the organ of Dr. Gustav Stresemann, declares that as long as a nation reserves to itself the right to act on the strength of this article normal commercial relations cannot be maintained with it.

The German Government has also complained to Great Britain that the speedy coming into force of the British Safeguarding of Industry Act has considerably damaged several German exporters.

DEBT AGREEMENTS
ADOPTED IN BELGIUM

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Jan. 7.—The Finance Commission of the Belgian Chamber has adopted the debt agreements, signed at Washington recently with only one dissent from the Roman Catholic Party and one Socialist abstention. The dissenters declared that the conditions weighed too heavily on Belgium. A former minister, M. Jasper, took the side of the Government and denied this, saying that Belgium had not been less favorably treated than Italy. He congratulated the United States for taking Belgium's moral claims into consideration.

The Socialist who abstained said that M. Vandevyvere should have consulted the Chamber before taking action on the United States memorandum of May 31.

LEAGUE BUILDING
PLAN TO BE CHOSEN

By Special Cable

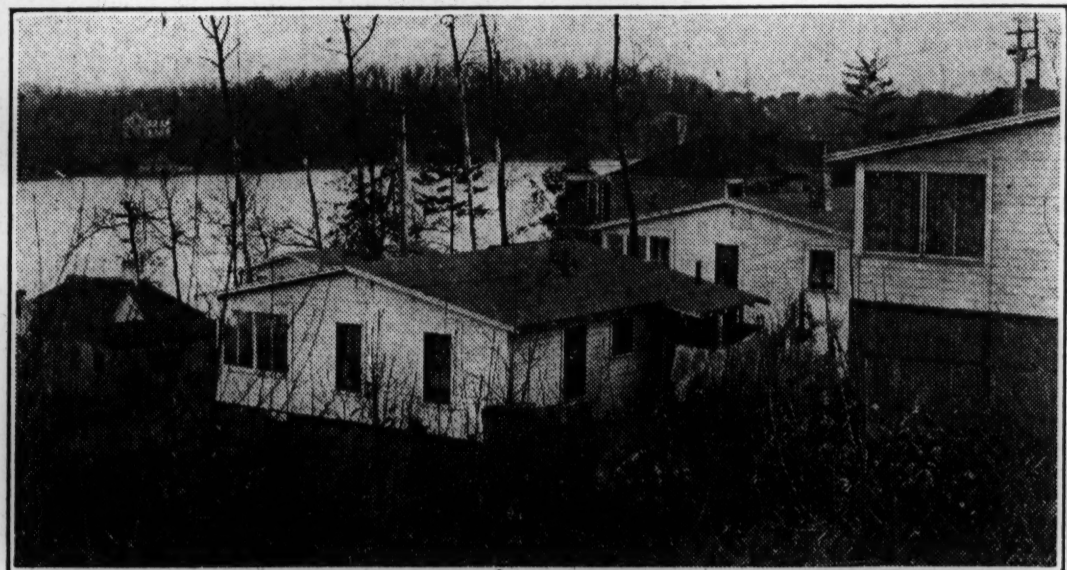
GENEVA, Jan. 7.—An international jury of architects will be drawn from nine different nationalities next Monday to choose the best plan for the League's new assembly building, for which the sixth assembly voted a grant of 11,000,000 francs.

The building is to be constructed in the closest proximity to the present Secretariat.

Homes Built for Families With
Children and Let for \$25 a MonthWorcester Man Who Believes Youngsters Should Have
a Show Makes Successful Experiment on the
Shores of Beautiful Lake Quinsigamond

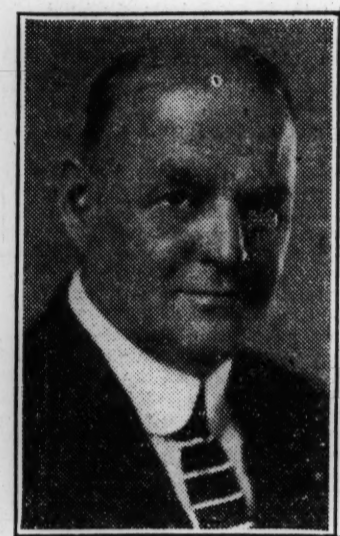
WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 7 (Special).—They are a group of little white houses that climb a steep hill two abreast on the outskirts of this city. But they represent two successful experiments. They prove that a house especially adapted to the needs of children can be built for a

Where Parents May Rear Children Without Paying High Rent



Group of Worcester Bungalows on Shore of Lake Quinsigamond Erected to Let at \$25 a Month.

reasonable sum and that it can be rented at \$25 a month. The man who planned and built them is George O. Levasseur. He owns many other houses, most of

Photo by Benson
GEORGE O. LEVASSEUR

them much larger and more ambitious than these, but these are his "pets," for he is a lover of children and this opportunity to give them a chance seems to please him particularly.

The idea came to him about two years ago. He owned a piece of land "down by the lake"—the five-mile strip of Quinsigamond water which separates the city of Worcester from the town of Shrewsbury. It was wooded and rose abruptly from the road which runs along the shore. A bus line served it with a 10-cent fare from town. Town water, telephones and electric lights, were all available.

Because of the value of the land he has had to set the houses quite close together, but there are woods and open spaces near at hand and each house has room for its own little garden. He has not yet laid out and planted the terraced path which climbs between the two rows of dwellings, but plans to do that later. At present he is absorbed in meeting the demands of those on his waiting list.

He undertook to find out for how

The result is a house which is 20x24 feet, with a 7-foot porch across the front, which makes it 24 feet long. This porch is at once the extravagant or the essential feature, according to the point of view. From the viewpoint of the child's need, as Mr. Levasseur knows, it is by no means an extravagance. In the summer it is screened in, in the winter it is fitted with windows so that it can be used as a sleeping room or a play room all the year round. It is, of course, flooded with sunshine and looks out across the shining water of the lake to the wooded hills beyond.

Four Rooms and Bath

Indoors there are four rooms and a bathroom. The rooms are small. There is a kitchen, a bathroom, and a bedroom about 10 feet square. A second bedroom on the front has in some of the houses been thrown into the living room as a sort of alcove; the living room itself is about 11x14. More important than its size is the fact that it has a fireplace.

As the houses are built on a steep grade, the fronts of the porches are raised nearly a story above the ground and the space is used for storage. No excavation was needed. The kitchen has a coal range, with a hot water boiler attached. A sink and set tub are placed under the window for a good light. The door opens into a small back porch, from which a walk goes out to the terraced path.

This is the main entrance to the house. One must remember that the houses were built for family use, not for entertaining, and so the elimination of the front door was possible. The kitchen is about 7x9 feet. A coal-burning stove in the living room (round the corner of the chimney from the fireplace) heats the rest of the house. When both the stoves are going full blast we have

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The SHELTON

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to open the piazza door," one of the tenants told the writer; "the house is warm all winter and the floors are warm." This was interesting, because the floors consist of one layer of boards covered with battlement linoleum.

Electric Lights

The walls are of novelty siding outside, looking like clapboards and painted white; indoors the rooms are lined and ceiled with sheetrock. The roof is covered with slate-surfaced roofing paper, and has gable ends. The same paper is used in covering the foundation walls, beneath the porch. There are electric lights throughout, and modern open plumbing.

The houses were built by a local

TAX CUT ASKED
BY DEMOCRATSReduction of \$500,000,000
and Repeal of Levy on
Automobiles Talked

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Democratic leaders in the Senate are making it manifest that they are preparing determined opposition to the tax bill now being considered by the Senate Finance Committee. At the same time it has been made clear that Republican members on the committee are willing to follow the Administration in support of the measure as it came from the House, where it was passed shortly before the Christmas holiday recess.

Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, ranking Democrat on the Finance Committee, and an authority on tax matters, in an interview stated that the Democrats were engaged in formulating a new tax bill.

"We shall be fair in the matter," Mr. Simmons said. "We will put our demands before the Republicans on the committee. If they compromise and agree to be made, we will work out our ideas that way. But if they don't we expect to send in our own tax bill."

Mr. Simmons' Views

"I don't care to say at this time just what our proposals will be. I will say, however, that any measure we stand for will provide a very considerable additional decrease in taxes compared to what the Administration bill proposes."

Asked if he thought the Administration would be willing to compromise on the Democratic demands he admitted that he did not expect that. Mr. Simmons indicated that the bill the Democrats expect to offer will carry a tax reduction of approximately \$500,000,000. The bill being considered provides for a reduction of \$325,000,000. He also intimated that his measure would do away with the automobile tax, the admission taxes and offer a considerably different schedule of income tax rates.

Attitude of Republicans—
The Democrats are organizing on the tax measure. Mr. Simmons gave

the impression that the Democrats in the Senate were waiting for a determined fight against the Administration measure, which is certain to be reported out by the Finance Committee with no important changes as it came from the House. The Democrats on the committee have had several conferences.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has appeared before the committee and discussed the much-discussed inheritance tax. Despite the declarations from both parties that a contest on the measure is impending, all are anxious to get a tax bill passed in time to permit the reduction being effective March 15.

\$30,000,000 WATER
PLAN BY MEXICO

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A contract for the construction of irrigation work in Mexico that will involve the expenditure of approximately \$30,000,000 during the next three years has been entered into between the Mexican Government and the J. G. White Engineering Corporation of this city.

Albert S. Crane, vice-president of the White Engineering Corporation, has just returned to New York City from a trip to Mexico, where he inspected the sites of the proposed irrigation projects. Mr. Crane confirmed the report of the contract and said that the plans provide for the building of several large dams and engineering works which will carry out the irrigation system as approved by President Calles, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

SCHENECTADY TO HAVE
NEW \$500,000 Y. M. C. A.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 7 (Special).—Scheneectady's new \$500,000 Young Men's Christian Association building will be erected on the site of the present building, construction starting early this spring, according to an announcement just made by the officials of the association in confirming the purchase of the adjoining property for \$30,000.

The site is in the center of the improved business district of Scheneectady. When completed it will face the new Plaza opposite the new \$1,000,000 Hotel Van Curen and will be but a few doors from the end of the \$2,450,000 Great Western Gateway Bridge.

FOREST DIVISION
PLAN PROTESTEDSpeakers at Richmond Congress Sound Warning on
Grazing Privileges

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 7 (Special).—George D. Pratt of New York, president of the American Forestry Association, at the joint convention of that organization and the Southern Forestry Congress voiced the protest of the foresters against alleged efforts of "certain powerful stockmen to ruin their national forests of the west."

"If the stockmen are successful in their legislative siege in Washington this winter, 20 years of progress in public forestry will be undone," Mr. Pratt declared. He referred to what he said were the efforts "to break up these great forests into grazing units and to give by special legislation a small group of individuals grazing privileges that would make forestry and water protection in these public forests a joke and a sham."

The present annual drain on the forests of the country is four times as great as the growth, J. C. Williams, of the Southern Railway system, told the foresters. Unless there is a change this country will be treeless about 1964, he warned. However, he admitted that because of the present awakening of the people and the high cost of wood products, consumption will be cut down and regulated and reforestation should be possible.

Gov. E. Lee Trinkle of Virginia, in his address of welcome, stated that his message to the coming Virginia General Assembly would emphasize forestry more than ever before and that the budget asks for 50 per cent more than formerly for the forestry service.

Newly-elected directors of the American Forestry Association are: Dr. John C. Merriam, president of Carnegie Institution, Washington; Charles Shelton, author and author on wild life, Washington; Frank O. Lowden, formerly Governor of Illinois; George W. Sisson Jr., New York, and F. W. Besley, Maryland. George O. Vass, vice-president of Riggs National Bank, Baltimore, was elected treasurer, and George D. Pratt re-elected president.

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A. & S. Store News for Friday

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World News in Brief

New York.—King Albert of Belgium has conferred upon Dr. William J. O'Shea, superintendent of schools, the Cross of the Order of the Belgian Crown, in recognition of his services in sending aid to that country. Dr. O'Shea had charge of the war relief work conducted by the public schools of the city in 1920 in sending clothing to children in Belgium and France. In that year 25 tons of clothing were sent. Dr. O'Shea was largely instrumental also in collecting the sum of \$38,000 for the restoration of the library of Louvain.

Chicago.—A highway extending from northwestern Canada to Mexico City will be considered at an international traffic conference held in connection with the convention of the American Road Builders' Association here Jan. 11-15.

Washington.—President Coolidge asked the House for \$1,196,312 to defray expenses of the air board which recently investigated the aircraft situation for him after Col. William Mitchell had published the sensational charges against the air service administration which led to his court martial.

Miami, Fla.—Direct airplane service to south Florida, Cuba and south America was started here with the arrival of a large seaplane owned and operated by the Sociedad Colon-Alamele Transportes Aereos.

Washington.—More than \$1,000,000 has been donated or pledged toward a fund to wipe out the \$1,500,000 debt of the Protestant Episcopal church of America, the Rt. Rev. John Ardner Murray, presiding bishop, announced at a luncheon in his honor at the National Cathedral.

New York.—An eighteenth century bone ship model of the British frigate Amazon was sold for \$3500, brought the top price at the sale of several maritime collections at the American art galleries. It was bought by Max Williams.

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COURT OPINION ON PENSION LAW SOUGHT IN LEGISLATIVE ORDER

Data on Financing of Proposed Boston Loop Highway Also Called for From Special Committee Named to Investigate Road Question in State

Orders introduced into the Massachusetts House and Senate, meeting on the second day of the 1926 session, asked: (1) a Supreme Court opinion on the constitutionality of the pension law in Massachusetts; (2) further information about the financing of the proposed loop highway in downtown Boston.

An order introduced into the House by Daniel A. Martin, Senator from Holyoke, filed with the clerk of the Senate an order requiring the justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts to render an opinion as to whether the Legislature may constitutionally enact a law which would provide a non-contributory system of old-age pensions.

Both branches of the Legislature met this morning at 11 o'clock, transacted business, and quickly adjourned. The House will meet again tomorrow, and the Senate on Monday at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Shattuck's order was referred by the House to the committee on rules, passed by the committee, and placed on the orders of the day for tomorrow's session. In explaining his order, Mr. Shattuck criticized the brief way in which the report recently published by the special commission on the loop highway dealt with the financial end of the problem.

He said: "The commission estimates that of the \$27,800,000 needed, \$26,427,000 will be paid in land damages to real estate owners, but it gives no inkling as to how this figure was obtained, or as to how the estimates of land damages in each section of the proposed route were figured, or as to the areas or values involved, or as to the offsetting benefit assessments, if any, in cases of partial takings, or as to the gross cost of damages, and the amount which may be recouped from sales of excess takings in arriving at the net figure.

"Still more meager is the information concerning betterments. All we are told is that 'certain real estate experts,' after detailed study, have given the commission 'their written opinion that betterments to the extent of about \$6,000,000 can be levied.' We do not know the identity

BIGGER BOSTON BILL IS FILED

Order Calls for Study of Plan Which Would Group 10 Cities and Towns Into One

An order providing for the appointment of a special recess committee of 16 members of the Massachusetts Legislature to study the advisability of grouping the cities and towns within a radius of 10 miles of Boston City Hall into a greater municipality to be known as Boston, was filed today with the clerk of the House by John J. McCarthy, representative from Boston.

The order provides for a committee with six members, 10 representatives, one member to be named by the Governor, and one from each municipality affected. The committee is to report to the next General Court.

On petition of Col. James Anderson of Springfield, C. Wesley Hale, representative from Springfield, today filed with the clerk of the House a bill providing \$2000 for the repair and preservation of the Massachusetts military monument in Petersburg, Va.

A bill authorizing the town of Sharon to borrow \$150,000 outside the debt limit for the erection and equipment of a new high school was filed today with the clerk of the House by George E. Malcolm, representative from Stoughton, on petition of the town clerk of Sharon, Warren W. Cope.

Franklin Typographical Society, through George F. James, representative from Norwood, has filed a petition in the House for authority to hold personal property up to a limit of \$150,000.

The town of Great Barrington, through a petition filed today with the clerk of the House by William L. DuBois, representative from West Stockbridge, asks authority to borrow outside the debt limit, \$50,000 to build a new high school.

NEW EUROPE PICTURED TO REPUBLICAN WOMEN

A new Europe more inclined to consider the rights of its neighbors than the old Europe, was pictured by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer in a lecture before the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts this morning. This was one of a series of lectures on political situations being given by Mrs. Boyer at the club.

The address was followed by brief talks on the status of the World Court in the United States Congress by members of the club who went to Washington for the introduction of that subject to the Senate last month.

B. & M. TAX RELIEF PETITION DROPPED

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 7 (AP)—Hearing on a petition of the Boston & Maine Railroad asking reconsideration downward of its assessed valuations on New Hampshire property for 1925 was indefinitely postponed by the state tax commission at the request of the railroad. No reason for the request was given commissioners stated.

tional movement in England, now spread to other nations, Mr. Mansbridge spoke to a group of students gathered in the faculty room at the Harvard Union, last evening, on the growth of the movement and its beneficial effect on society as well as the worker.

Mr. Mansbridge will repeat his lectures at the University of California, and again be in Boston in May just previous to returning to England. A year ago he lectured at Lowell Institute on the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. and Mrs. Mansbridge were the guests while in Boston of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lincoln Filene.

MASONS TO HEAR MAYOR

Mayor Nichols and Charles G. Keene, president of the City Council, will be the speakers and guests of the Rosinidae Temple Club at a banquet to be held in the Rosinidae Masonic Temple, Jan. 23.

Utah's Champion Cow and Her Master



Sarah Ann Duplicate, Pride of the Holstein Herd of C. S. Potter, of Ogden, Utah. The Animal Was Judged Senior and Grand Champion of Aged Holstein Cows at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition at Portland, Ore.

Ships That Came From Cathay and Araby Revived at Jordan's

Relics of the Romantic Days When New England Clipper Ships Sailed the Seven Seas Seen by Interested Throng

Glories of the clipper ships that sailed the seven seas and brought the romances of Araby, Carthage, and Cathay to New England, carving its way out of a wilderness, were recalled by the special program at the Jordan Marsh Company's diamond jubilee today.

Not only from Boston but from Salem, famous harbor of famous ships, from Marblehead and all about, folk came trooping to the rejuvenation for an hour of those wonders of the sea. As much as anything else, perhaps, they gave poetry, color, lasting story and prosperity to New England.

Viewing them in models and pictures in the assembly hall of the Jordan Marsh Company today, there came an inevitable regret that their picturesqueness, if nothing more, was banished from the sea.

Gathered in the large hall were models and prints of clipper ships, old ship charts, clearance papers and manifests, some of them signed by Presidents of the United States, and loaned by the Marblehead Historical Society. Ship models were loaned for the occasion by Arthur Schofield of Marblehead and Allan Forbes of Boston.

Model of "Old Ironsides"

Of chief interest was a model of "Old Ironsides," loaned by the United States Government and valued at \$11,000. Lieut. J. A. Lord of the United States Navy, appointed by the United States Government to restore that ship to its original condition, was a speaker of the day, telling something of the history that has made it the best loved and most notable of all ships that ever flew the United States flag. The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Park, pastor of the First Church in Boston (Congregational-Unitarian), gave an historical address on the ship, illustrating it with lantern slides. Parker H. Kemble of Marblehead gave a talk on ships and shipping of olden times.

While the assembly hall was packed during the afternoon program thousands of men and women visited the store during the day, examining the exhibits that were to be found throughout the building and admiring the decorations. It was almost with wonder that they came to realize that for three-quarters of a century this house has served the public, clothed people, shod them, furnished their houses, lighted their evenings, stocked their bookshelves, entertained their leisure with radios and talking machines, equipped them for sport, for travel, for work, for play, and provided continual thrills for bargain hunters.

Many Other Activities

More than that, it has welcomed audiences to free concerts, art exhibitions and lectures, has banqueted civic, state and national groups, and backed modern movements in war and peace. It has received now a class of inquiring students from the Harvard School of Business Administration, now a visiting economist or sociologist of note; now a committee from the retail board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, or the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, now a group of social workers or grade school children, all desirous in their several ways of studying in the open laboratory of a successful business, methods ranging from the manner in which cash is handled to the manner in which 4500 employees are educated, paid, entertained and kept "producing."

The store has done more. Through the men who have founded and advanced its fortunes it has helped to uphold Boston's music, art, charity and trade, in fuller measure than

Owner of This Champion Cow Called Utah's Happiest Man

C. S. Potter, Master of "Sarah Ann Duplicate," Never Fails to Reward His Pet With Lumps of Sugar When She "Shows Off" in Prize Ring

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 29 (Special Correspondence)—In all probability the West's happiest dairy cattleman lives at Ogden, Utah. He is C. S. Potter, and the pride of his Holstein herd, Sarah Ann Duplicate, was recently judged senior and grand champion of aged Holstein cows at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition at Portland, Ore. This year is the first time Sarah Ann Duplicate has left her home State to appear in the show ring.

The Portland show attracted much attention to the dairy belt of the intermountain west, which hitherto has existed comparatively to itself. Another intermountain animal, Doede Ormsby Peterie, an aged Holstein sire, owned by J. H. Dredge & Sons of Malad, Ida., a community in the northern end of the Great Salt Lake valley, was judged grand champion at Portland. This is the first time in the history of the Portland exposition, breeders point out, that the two winners have come from the same general district.

In a general way this pair have been winning their way together. At the Ogden Livestock show last year they also held their respective championships. At the Utah State fair Sarah Ann Duplicate was grand champion while the Idaho sire was wearing a grand champion's blue ribbon at the southeastern Idaho fair at Blackfoot, Ida. With but one exception both animals have long records of championships.

Business kept Mr. Potter at home until a few days before the show. Sarah Ann Duplicate and other members of the Utah herd were to parade before the judge at Portland. Someone asked him if he was going to stay at home during the entire show. "My goodness, no," was his reply. "I couldn't stay here and think of Sarah going into the show ring without me there to give her a lump of sugar." So Mr. Potter went to Portland and gave Sarah that lump of sugar.

"Credit for whatever Sarah Ann has done should go to the dairy industry of Utah," says Mr. Potter. "My fellow workers have been inspiring and without them I could not have taken such a profound interest in the cattle business. I want to see the dairy industry in this section built up to a point where intermountain cattle can hold their own every year against the best entered from other districts in the big national gatherings."

PAINTERS NAME A. D. HOWLETT

State Society Elects Boston Man to Succeed John Lingard

Albert D. Howlett of Boston, first vice-president of the Massachusetts Society of Master Painters and Decorators, was elected president of the society to succeed John Lingard of Chelsea, at the opening of the last day of the annual convention being held in Horticultural Hall.

Other officers elected were: George H. Fisher of Wollaston, first vice-president; John T. Brittain of Newton, second vice-president; Chester F. Robart of Brookline, secretary and treasurer; Edward C. Beck of Boston, delegate to international convention in Philadelphia, and John Lingard of Chelsea, retiring president, alternate.

Immediately following the election Dr. Tehy Isiah, managing director of the Chinese Trade Bureau of Boston, delivered an address on "America's Contribution—Enduring Peace for the World." Viewed by Chinese, in which he emphasized that the United States' relations with China will have a strong bearing in accomplishing this aim.

"As for commerce and industry, China is determined to shake the shackles that bind it. It is rejoicing in the latest accomplishment of its skilled artisans, with the completion of a splendid 24,000-ton steamship, built for an American company, every bit of the work of construction and assembling being done by Chinese skilled workmen.

"A large shoe industry has been launched and thousands of lasts from New England have found their way into China, where the shoes of the latest make and design will soon be produced for the local trade. Little by little, skilled workers are being developed and China is busy developing the industry that it will need when once it is freed of the foreigner.

"China may resort to three sources of government, namely: the Americanization plan, militaristic plan, or the Bolshevik plan; the latter two would ruin China and injure the entire world. The most desired is the first, to Americanize. If success is desired, some one is needed to organize the Chinese and to show them that it is up to them to develop their own nation.

"The increasing unity amongst the Chinese and the firm stand which all patriotic leaders are taking will solve many of the outstanding difficulties themselves in a manner favorable to the Chinese which the Great Powers will have to accept."

American Toys Encircling World

Shoppers Abroad Are Finding Home-Land Reminders in Many Shops

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—American shoppers abroad this season are finding reminders of their home in toy shops almost everywhere, according to a trade record just published by the National City Bank of New York.

Youthful stocking-hangers in South Africa, for instance, opened their eyes on Christmas morning to some of the same treasures as the American child found at his home. Even little boys and girls in Germany are discovering American trade-marks on some of their most interesting toys in homes where nothing but "made in Germany" gifts were once known.

The American doll has an entré anywhere, the same bulletin announces. Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Australia, British South Africa and Great Britain have necessitated an increase in production by purchasing last year \$183,000 worth of dolls from American firms.

Another \$173,000 worth of babies' and children's shoes were sold, while the sale of infant carriages and go-carts amounted to \$16,000.

But even more potent in uniting young hearts from even greater distances are the holiday motion picture films. During 1925 sufficient length of film contributing to holiday programs was sold, the report continues, to "more than stretch around the globe." Among the more distant countries it encircled are China, Japan, India, Turkey, Egypt, Palestine and British South Africa.

TENNESSEE PLANS NEW HIGHWAYS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Surveys for two highways across the Great Smoky Mountains will start soon. One will extend from Sevierville to the North Carolina line and the other from Maryville. They will go through an area proposed for a national park. The State Highway Department has agreed to supplement funds provided by Sevier and Blount Counties for construction of the mountain highways. The routes will shorten the distance from the north to the south.

Tennessee and North Carolina are raising \$200,000 with which to purchase land in the Great Smoky Mountains for presentation to the Government as a national park. Approximately \$500,000 has been subscribed.

BOSTON-YARMOUTH SERVICE

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 31 (Special Correspondence)—There were 7,295 passengers carried between Boston and Yarmouth by boat during the year now closing, or an average of 436 passengers per trip of the boats of Boston and Yarmouth Steamship Company, according to statistics given from the offices of the United States immigration officials at Yarmouth. Of that number 32,775 were landed from Boston, and 37,522 left for United States. The ships also handled approximately 20,000 tons of freight.

BRICKLAYERS WANT \$12 A DAY

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 7.—Lynn bricklayers seek an increase from \$13.74 to \$15 an hour for an eight-hour day and the demand will be the subject of a conference with the contractors tonight.

METAL TRADES FIRST ON MILWAUKEE LIST

Displace Breweries as City's Leading Industry

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4 (Special Correspondence)—While only a few years ago the brewing industry ranked among the first four in Milwaukee, R. E. Wright, manager of the Commercial Service Department of the First Wisconsin National Bank, announced that he has completed compilations of Milwaukee's industrial activities for 1925 showing that the metal trades are first and produced more than 33 per cent of the city's industrial output. The valuation of these products is \$325,985,094.

Mr. Wright's figures show a total industrial output in Milwaukee for 1925 of \$969,881,882, which is \$123,877,587 larger than 1924. The increase in number of employees was 8.9 per cent, receiving 13.2 per cent more in wages from the 1925 employers.

Iron, steel and heavy machinery products gained 1.7 per cent. Motor vehicles, parts and accessories manufactured gained 9.7 per cent over 1924, and agricultural implements 65.4 per cent.

Many of the former brewing plants are now occupied by companies manufacturing machinery, tools and automobile accessories. Non-alcoholic beverages increased 63 per cent over 1924 and flour and cereals 17.3. Dairy product output was doubled.

SHIPPING NEEDS OF NEW ENGLAND

Regional Boards Conference Told of Sectional Place in Industry

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (Special)—New England representatives to the joint conference of the Regional Advisory Shipping Boards, composed of transportation leaders throughout the country, met here today, and made it clear that "the little northeast section of the United States must be considered as a large factor in business and industry."

William F. Garcelon of Boston, chairman of the New England Regional Board, presented a detailed story of the agricultural and industrial products which this section is contributing to the trade of the Nation. Need of more effective and uniform transportation facilities was especially emphasized by Mr. Garcelon.

"As has been indicated already," he said, "the greater part of the tremendous volume of imports and exports of New England passes through six gateways. The Boston & Albany Railroad, practically an extension of the New York Central, has comparatively few branch lines. The New York, New Haven & Hartford, and the Boston & Maine Railroad are each made up of consolidations of about 200 corporations, including many branch lines and numerous important terminals. There is much switching, and the average haul is less than 100 miles.

"This tends to hamper speed and is exceedingly expensive. The New England railroad traffic man may have 100 calls and requests in a day from as many places, within 75 miles of his office.

"The roads in the northern states have longer hauls, but through a territory not thickly populated, and during four or five months of the year they cope with heavy snows and a very severe winter."

The conference was attended by the following from New England: W. P. Libby, North Plymouth; F. J. Dowd, Boston; P. J. Dowd, Holyoke; C. E. Mayer, Boston; R. W. Poteet, New Britain; H. A. Sleeper, Claremont; C. E. Hilditch, Cambridge; H. T. Montague, Waterbury; G. F. Garity, New Haven; C. P. Tomlinson, Hartford; W. F. Clarke, Hyde Park; E. S. Noyes, Augusta; Charles Ault, Auburn; C. J. Whittemore, Boston; W. H. Fish, Providence; H. R. St. Louis, Portland; G. E. Hilditch, Providence; W. H. Cummings, Boston; I. D. Marshall, New Haven; S. H. Bulard, Bridgeport; B. F. Curtis, Worcester.

FARM EXPORT EFFORTS WIN PUBLIC INTEREST

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Various proposals to solve the American farmer's export surplus problem are to be discussed at a conference of outstanding agricultural leaders invited to meet in Washington, D. C., Jan. 11 with William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture. It is announced here at national headquarters of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Sam H. Thompson, newly-elected president, has accepted an invitation to attend.

"The American Farm Bureau Federation has accomplished half of its task," a federation statement says. "It has succeeded in arousing a national-wide interest in the problem. It now sets its face toward finding the proper solution. At the seventh annual meeting, a resolution was adopted stating the federation policy. The Board of Directors will meet in Chicago, Feb. 8. At this time it is expected further action will be taken toward forwarding activity of the organization in carrying out this policy."

ST. LOUIS BUILDING RECORD IS BROKEN

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Absence of labor differences in this city is reflected in the fact that in 1925 building within the corporate limits went to \$55,000,000, a gain of \$13,000,000 over the highest year on record here. St. Louis has not extended her corporate limits for more than 50 years, the result being that most of the residential construction is not actually within the city and much of the industrial construction is likewise in what is known locally as "the county," there being no mark of difference but the imaginary boundary line and the consequent change of government from metropolitan to suburban.

MAINE PRODUCTS DRIVE TO BEGIN

Gov. Brewster Announces Plans for Movement to Aid Home Industries

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7 (Special)—Newspapers throughout Maine will start a campaign on Jan. 11 and 18 for Maine people to buy Maine products, according to an announcement by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster to all civic organizations in the State. He says:

"The idea behind this movement is to encourage greater utilization of Maine products by Maine people. The result of this movement will be: First, to keep Maine income circulating more in Maine; second, an increased demand for Maine products; and, third, increased activity for the productive labor of Maine.

Coincident with this publicity by the newspapers, the Grand Local Chambers of Commerce and other organizations will distribute to householders throughout the State a directory of Maine products, showing where Maine goods may be obtained in the various localities. Posters urging the buying of Maine products will also be distributed through the same media and at the same time.

In order that real stimulus may be given to this movement, it is hoped that the presidents of the various service clubs and women's clubs, and any other civic organizations in each community, will form themselves into a committee to arrange a joint meeting of their clubs to be held some time between Jan. 11 and Jan. 31.

At these meetings the purpose of this campaign will be explained by a speaker to be furnished either by the joint committee or by the speakers' committee of the State of Maine Associates.

The committee of the State of Maine Associates in charge of the Buy Maine Products campaign joins with Governor Brewster in his invitation to the civic organizations to participate in the renewed activity in connection with this movement.

Clarence C. Stetson of Bangor, Maine Publicity Bureau, is chairman of the committee, and the other members are: William S. Linnell, Portland; Charles J. Ault, Auburn; Guy P. Gannett, Portland, and Albert J. Stearns, Norway.

EIGHT-DAY TRIP ROUND VANCOUVER ISLAND

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 30 (Special Correspondence)—The British Columbia Coast steamship service is making arrangements for a round-Vancouver-Island cruise attraction for tourists to be operated during the summer of 1926 commencing about June 1. These cruises will occupy eight days and will afford much variety in scenery and industrial activities apart from being of historical interest.

Primary inquiries here, in Victoria and in Seattle indicate that the service is likely to be so well patronized that it will be necessary to go far afield for passenger traffic. During the first and experimental season one vessel only will be used on the route.

CANADIAN MINING PROSPERITY PREDICTED

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 28 (Special Correspondence)—An indefinite continuation of prosperity in the mining industry of British Columbia is predicted by J. D. Galloway, provincial mineralogist, who declares that the enormous demand of the world for metals means an intensive search for and exploitation of new mineral deposits.

The great mining development in this Province during the past two years, he says, is due to the fact that British Columbia is a comparatively new mining field with a great deal of undeveloped mineral wealth within its borders.

RAIL YARD HEARING DEFERRED

Hearing scheduled for today before the Massachusetts Commission on Public Utilities on the application of the Boston & Maine Railroad for authority to take three parcels of land in East Cambridge for additional track and freight facilities was postponed to Feb. 4, by order of the commission.

FACTS SOUGHT ON ALUMINUM

Congress to Sift Charges
of Alleged Illegal
Monopoly

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A thorough Congressional sifting of the American Aluminum situation is promised. Resolutions introduced in House and Senate have as their object the investigation of charges of monopoly made against the Aluminum Company of America with which Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and his brother, R. B. Mellon, are connected. Indefinite judgments rendered in the past, and the inconclusive manner in which previous investigations have been handled are said to convince impartial observers that it is for the interest of the country that the controversy come to a "show-down."

Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, who handled the Teapot Dome investigation, introduced two resolutions in the Senate, while William A. Oldfield (D.), from Kansas, sponsored a resolution in the House, which would give it wide authority in investigating the charge that an aluminum monopoly has been built up by tariff favoritism.

Reviews History of Case
Mr. Walsh's resolutions deal directly with the Aluminum Company of America, and his speech reviewed the past history of the case. As far back as 1912, he said, a decree was issued in a Pennsylvania district court restraining the company from certain practices termed monopolistic. In 1922 the Senate directed the Federal Trade Commission to inquire into the aluminum situation, and that body reported that the Aluminum Company had violated the 1912 decree of the court. On Oct. 10, 1924, the commission reported to the Senate, and on Jan. 30, 1925, the latter declared his judgment that the company was in contempt, having violated the decree.

This far, according to Mr. Walsh, the matter was simple, but at this point the Attorney-General explained that inasmuch as the inquiry extended only up to 1922, and since a one-year statute of limitations had intervened, it would be necessary to bring investigations up to date to see if monopolistic practices had been carried on subsequent to 1922.

Commissioner Reversed Opinion
Furthermore, the Federal Trade Commission, which in October, 1924, submitted its charges to the Attorney-General, advised him at that time that the voluminous evidence which they had collected against the company would be at his disposal. Later, however, following changes in the commission's personnel, the body reversed itself, and ruled that the Attorney-General's agents should not have access to the evidence. Mr. Walsh charges that the Attorney-General's investigation is now being conducted without the "all important evidence" that came from the files of the Aluminum Company itself in the commission's possession.

The man most affected by the present controversy, Mr. Mellon, would, it is said, like nothing better than a clearing of the air. A unique point in the situation is the operation of the one-year statute of limitations. It is hardly possible to mobilize a cumbersome inquiry like this in a single year, it is said, and yet even if evidence of guilt is adduced a week or a month over the time, as appears to have been done in respect to the Aluminum Company in the past, the company is automatically freed from legal retaliation.

Limitation Expires Soon
The statute of limitations is the cause for Senator Walsh's sudden action. Information from the Attorney-General's office last week showed that the new aluminum report would be issued around January 21. This makes the present inquiry virtually a race against time for the one-year statute of limitations comes into play again on Jan. 30.

"Of course," said Mr. Walsh, "if it takes more than a year to ascertain whether these great corporations have been guilty, we have to extend the statute of limitations or wipe it off the statute books."

Mr. Walsh's first resolution would cause the Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate and decide whether the Attorney-General's office has acted with due diligence. His second resolution would require the Attorney-General to give an opinion on the legality of the refusal of the Federal Trade Commission to give him access to the evidence in its possession.

Factors in the Case
Salient factors regarding the American Aluminum situation follow:

The Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act increased the duty on crude aluminum from two cents to five cents a pound, or 150 per cent increase. On household utensils the duty was increased 250 per cent.

It is generally agreed that the Aluminum Company of America is the natural monopoly through its possession of the nation's bauxite deposits. The company was organized in 1888 with a capital of \$1,510,000. It is now organized with capital of \$111,000,000. It paid dividends of 6 per cent in 1914; 10 per cent in 1915; 12 per cent in 1920; 6 per cent in 1921; and 10 per cent in 1922 and 1923.

On Nov. 4, 1920, the president of the company is reported as saying: "In no year since 1915 have the company's net earnings, after payment of interest, taxes, and other charges, been less than \$10,000,000 a year."

BRITISH COLUMBIA ASKS
FREIGHT REDUCTIONS

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 29 (Special Correspondence).—When the Canadian Railway Commission commences to rebuild Canada's entire freight rate structure from the foundation up early next year, western provinces will make a supreme effort to secure sweeping reductions in present transportation costs. British Columbia is leading this move with a demand for a general scaling down of western rates and for a further reduction in the cost of shipping grain from the prairies to Pacific coast ports.

The reductions in grain rates made by the railways some time ago are not sufficient to implement the orders of the railway board completely, according to John Oliver, British Columbia Premier, who is proposing now to make vigorous representations on the subject to the board shortly. Express rates also will be under review when the board commences its general revision, the Premier has been informed. This revision was ordered by the Federal Government some time ago, following years of agitation on the part of western provinces against the high rates charged within their boundaries as compared with those in effect in eastern provinces.

INSANITY DECREASED BY DRY ACT, ASSERTS HEAD OF HOSPITAL

Maine State Institution Figures Said to Refute Statements Being Made

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7 (Special).—"The Volstead Act and its enforcement has undoubtedly had the effect of decreasing the number of insanity cases directly and indirectly attributable to alcohol in its various forms," says Dr. Forrest G. Tyson, superintendent of the Maine Insane Hospital.

"The man on the street will tell you that insanity, due to increased drinking of low-grade liquors and the increasing use of drugs which are supposed to have followed the shutting off of the liquor supply, has greatly increased. Such is not the case, and we have the figures on hand to refute such a statement covering a long period of wet years and the dry ones ensuing."

"As a matter of fact, only a very small percentage of insanity cases are directly traceable to alcohol in its various forms. . . . On the other hand, alcohol may be a contributing factor in practically all of the types of insanity we have to deal with. . . . I believe that the general tendency produced by the enactment and enforcement of the Volstead Act has been very beneficial. I do not know of any new cases of alcohol insanity having developed since the passage of the Volstead Act. By that I mean actual new cases, of which we had no information before. Of course, we did not expect the passage of this act to immediately cure all long-standing cases of insanity due to alcohol. . . . At present our alcoholic cases run about 2 per cent of the total insanity cases, where in former wet years they ran as high as 10 per cent so you can readily see that improvement has been made under Volsteadism."

IRRIGATION PROFITS SALT RIVER VALLEY

Arizona District Court Valued at \$330,000,000

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence).—Agricultural production in the Salt River Valley of Arizona for 1925 approximated \$30,000,000 in value, drawn from 317,000 acres, of which about 218,000 have service of stored water from the Roosevelt reservoir. The rest is irrigated from independent canals or watered from wells, for which electric power comes from the turbine generators of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association.

On the outskirts are a number of independent projects which, within the next few years, are expected to water at least 100,000 more acres, to be irrigated from the Verde, Agua Fria and Hassayampa rivers and from additional pumping installations.

Cotton, of medium and long staples, gave a third of the return from the valley acreage, while pastureage, hay and grains and resultant meat products provided another third. In addition were citrus fruits valued at \$1,750,000, grapes and deciduous fruits that returned over \$1,000,000, cantaloupes that brought \$1,518,750, lettuce valued at \$837,000, and many other special products.

All this has been made possible by governmental expenditures of \$10,160,000, made through the Reclamation Service for the Salt River project, which in December sent a payment of \$670,842 to apply on the debt of which approximately \$7,000,000 remains.

AUSTRALIANS ASKING DATA ON PROHIBITION

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence).—Members of the House of Representatives of Australia have written to Walter M. Pierce, Governor of Oregon, for information as to whether prohibition has proved a success in this state. The letter indicates that prohibition is now a live issue in Australia and that some action intended to curb the liquor traffic may be taken in that country within the next few years.

"We should be pleased to obtain information as to the social and economic results of prohibition, how efficiently the law has been enforced and the attitude of the people of the State of Oregon toward the law," the letter reads. "Australia recognizes the necessity of doing something in connection with the liquor traffic" the letter concluded.

WINNIPEG JOINS NEW UNION

WINNIPEG, Jan. 5 (P).—Members of the Winnipeg district of the western broker and leased wire divisions of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, last night, unanimously voted to withdraw from the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, and affiliate with the new organization of Canadian telegraphers, now being organized.

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LORD FORSTER, AFTER 5 YEARS, YIELDS TO LORD STONEHAVEN

Retiring Viceroy First Since Inception of Commonwealth
to Remain for Full Term—Anglican Synod
Rejects Women

Special from Monitor Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic., Nov. 28.—Lord Forster, one of the most popular Governors-General, the Commonwealth has known, as well as one of the most hard-working, was recently replaced by Lord Stonehaven. The retiring Viceroy was the first since the inception of the Commonwealth to remain for the full term of five years, which he was appointed to. He and Lady Forster carried with them the good wishes of all sections. There were ample evidences of this in the numerous send-off gatherings that were arranged. Perhaps the most pleasing of these took place on the day the party left for Adelaide to join the steamer for England. On that day 1000 specially selected school children assembled at Government House, and sang a sea chanty and "Auld Lang Syne," so the last picture Lord and Lady Forster took away from their last home was that of smiling and happy childhood.

Farewell addresses from both Lord and Lady Forster were given throughout the Commonwealth. Both expressed the pleasure they had experienced here, and their sorrow at leaving. Lord Forster, indeed, spoke of his residence in Australia as "the happiest five years of my life."

He is an old international cricketer, but at a send-off by the Cricket Association he said that his experiences in the Commonwealth had been such that he felt he would find himself "barracking" for the Australians in any future cricketing matches during next year's tour. No cricketer could say a more generous thing than that.

He also promised to do all he could for Australia and Australians in England, and he should prove a leading member of the new company, which, under Mr. Boucault, will produce a cycle of Barrie plays in Australia. Mr. Boucault does not intend to act again. He will come to Australia as producer only.

PAN-SLAVISM GROWS STRONG

Sentiment Strengthened by
Federation of Slavonic
Tourist Clubs

PRAGUE, Dec. 20 (Special Correspondence).—Like the rush of spring rain into dried river beds is the flow of sentiment in the new group of Slavonic Tourist Clubs. This has been decided on by a Federation of Slavonic Tourist Clubs. This adds Bulgaria.

Finally, Dr. Eduard Benes, in his recent political speeches during the parliamentary election campaign, said that Czechoslovakia intended to seek relations with Russia "analogous to those existing between Czechoslovakia and France." This can mean only one thing: a defensive alliance. It is the purpose of Czechoslovakia in Europe, and the sturdy republic seems well launched on the way to accomplishing this.

The composer Leoš Janacek has only lately been acclaimed in musical Czechoslovakia as among the "immortals" who are holding high the flag name of the new republic. His opera, "Jenufa," has recently brought him fame both here and in America, and now the National Theater of Brno is to give the first performance of a very new opera of his, called "Sharka." It was written 40 years ago and is said, in the Gazette of Prague, to depict "a captivating episode of Czech mythology." The production appears to be regarded here as one of the most important events of the musical season.

Pan Frantisek Kubka has contributed to the Central European Observer an interesting review of the

Judging by figures made available by the Department of Civil Aviation, the expression to seek safety in flight" will soon become something more than a mere figure of speech, at least in Australia. Not very long ago, in the absence of actuarial figures, insurance companies either refused altogether to insure those of whom they were left the ground or they charged such high premiums as to make insurance almost prohibitive. Now all this has been changed. There are three main lines of air route in Australia, the Perth-Derby in West Australia, the Adelaide-Sydney, and the Charleville-Camowee in Queensland. They have kept regular schedules from their inception, with the remarkable record that not a single paying passenger has ever met with an accident, even of the most minor nature. The result of all this has been that the insurance companies will now insure those about to make a flight for 10 per cent per 100 miles, while freight insurance is equally cheap.

Mr. W. Easton, who is in charge of Nauru, the little tropic isle in the Pacific, has written to the New Rochelle Trust Company, 542-544 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y., for information as to whether prohibition has proved a success in this state. The letter indicates that prohibition is now a live issue in Australia and that some action intended to curb the liquor traffic may be taken in that country within the next few years.

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Table d'Hôte Luncheon, 35 cts.
Sunday Dinner 15-20-25-30-35-40-45-50-55-60-65-70-75-80-85-90-95-100-105-110-115-120-125-130-135-140-145-150-155-160-165-170-175-180-185-190-195-200-205-210-215-220-225-230-235-240-245-250-255-260-265-270-275-280-285-290-295-300-305-310-315-320-325-330-335-340-345-350-355-360-365-370-375-380-385-390-395-400-405-410-415-420-425-430-435-440-445-450-455-460-465-470-475-480-485-490-495-500-505-510-515-520-525-530-535-540-545-550-555-560-565-570-575-580-585-590-595-600-605-610-615-620-625-630-635-640-645-650-655-660-665-670-675-680-685-690-695-700-705-710-715-720-725-730-735-740-745-750-755-760-765-770-775-780-785-790-795-800-805-810-815-820-825-830-835-840-845-850-855-860-865-870-875-880-885-890-895-900-905-910-915-920-925-930-935-940-945-950-955-960-965-970-975-980-985-990-995-1000-1005-1010-1015-1020-1025-1030-1035-1040-1045-1050-1055-1060-1065-1070-1075-1080-1085-1090-1095-1100-1105-1110-1115-1120-1125-1130-1135-1140-1145-1150-1155-1160-1165-1170-1175-1180-1185-1190-1195-1200-1205-1210-1215-1220-1225-1230-1235-1240-1245-1250-1255-1260-1265-1270-1275-1280-1285-1290-1295-1300-1305-1310-1315-1320-1325-1330-1335-1340-1345-1350-1355-1360-1365-1370-1375-1380-1385-1390-1395-1400-1405-1410-1415-1420-1425-1430-1435-1440-1445-1450-1455-1460-1465-1470-1475-1480-1485-1490-1495-1500-1505-1510-1515-1520-1525-1530-1535-1540-1545-1550-1555-1560-1565-1570-1575-1580-1585-1590-1595-1600-1605-1610-1615-1620-1625-1630-1635-1640-1645-1650-1655-1660-1665-1670-1675-1680-1685-1690-1695-1700-1705-1710-1715-1720-1725-1730-1735-1740-1745-1750-1755-1760-1765-1770-1775-1780-1785-1790-1795-1800-1805-1810-1815-1820-1825-1830-1835-1840-1845-1850-1855-1860-1865-1870-1875-1880-1885-1890-1895-1900-1905-1910-1915-1920-1925-1930-1935-1940-1945-1950-1955-1960-1965-1970-1975-1980-1985-1990-1995-2000-2005-2010-2015-2020-2025-2030-2035-2040-2045-2050-2055-2060-2065-2070-2075-2080-2085-2090-2095-2100-2105-2110-2115-2120-2125-2130-2135-2140-2145-2150-2155-2160-2165-2170-2175-2180-2185-2190-2195-2200-2205-2210-2215-2220-2225-2230-2235-2240-2245-2250-2255-2260-2265-2270-2275-2280-2285-2290-2295-2300-2305-2310-2315-2320-2325-2330-2335-2340-2345-2350-2355-2360-2365-2370-2375-2380-2385-2390-2395-2400-2405-2410-2415-2420-2425-2430-2435-2440-2445-2450-2455-2460-2465-2470-2475-2480-2485-2490-2495-2500-2505-2510-2515-2520-2525-2530-2535-2540-2545-2550-2555-2560-2565-2570-2575-2580-2585-2590-2595-2600-2605-2610-2615-2620-2625-2630-2635-2640-2645-2650-2655-2660-2665-2670-2675-2680-2685-2690-2695-2700-2705-2710-2715-2720-2725-2730-2735-2740-2745-2750-2755-2760-2765-2770-2775-2780-2785-2790-2795-2800-2805-2810-2815-2820-2825-2830-2835-2840-2845-2850-2855-2860-2865-2870-2875-2880-2885-2890-2895-2900-2905-2910-2915-2920-2925-2930-2935-2940-2945-2950-2955-2960-2965-2970-2975-2980-2985-2990-2995-3000-3005-3010-3015-3020-3025-3030-3035-3040-3045-3050-3055-3060-3065-3070-3075-3080-3085-3090-3095-3100-3105-3110-3115-3120-3125-3130-3135-3140-3145-3150-3155-3160-3165-3170-3175-3180-3185-3190-3195-3200-3205-3210-3215-3220-3225-3230-3235-3240-3245-3250-3255-3260-3265-3270-3275-3280-3285-3290-3295-3300-3305-3310-3315-3320-3325-3330-3335-3340-3345-3350-3355-3360-3365-3370-3375-3380-3385-3390-3395-3400-3405-3410-3415-3420-3425-3430-3435-3440-3445-3450-3455-3460-3465-3470-3475-3480-3485-3490-3495-3500-3505-3510-3515-3520-3525-3530-3535-3540-3545-3550-3555-3560-3565-3570-3575-3580-3585-3590-3595-3600-3605-3610-3615-3620-3625-3630-3635-3640-3645-3650-3655-3660-3665-3670-3675-3680-3685-3690-3695-3700-3705-3710-3715-3720-3725-3730-3735-3740-3745-3750-3755-3760-3765-3770-3775-3780-3785-3790-3795-3800-3805-3810-3815-3820-3825-3830-3835-3840-3845-3850-3855-3860-3865-3870-3875-3880-3885-3890-3895-3900-3905-3910-3915-3920-3925-3930-3935-3940-3945-3950-3955-3960-3965-3970-3975-3980-3985-3990-3995-4000-4005-4010-4015-4020-4025-4030-4035-4040-4045-4050-4055-4060-4065-4070-4075-4080-4085-4090-4095-4100-4105-4110-4115-4120-4125-4130-4135-4140-4145-4150-4155-4160-4165-4170-4175-4180-4185-4190-4195-4200-4205-4210-4215-4220-4225-4230-4235-4240-4245-4250-4255-4260-4265-4270-4275-4280-4285-4290-4295-4300-4305-4310-4315-4320-4325-4330-4335-4340-4345-4350-4355-4360-4365-4370-4375-4380-4385-4390-4395-4400-4405-4410-4415-4420-4425-4430-4435-4440-4445-4450-4455-4460-4465-4470-4475-4480-4485-4490-4495-4500-4505-4510-4515-4520-4525-4530-4535-4540-4545-4550-4555-4560-4565-4570-4575-4580-4585-4590-4595-4600-4605-4610-4615-4620-4625-4630-4635-4640-4645-4650-4655-4660-4665-4670-4675-4680-4685-4690-4695-4700-4705-4710-4715-4720-4725-4730-4735-4740-4745-4750-4755-4760-4765-4770-4775-4780-4785-4790-4795-4800-4805-4810-4815-4820-4825-4830-4835-4840-4845-4850-4855-4860-4865-4870-4875-4880-4885-4890-4895-4900-4905-4910-4915-4920-4925-4930-4935-4940-4945-4950-4955-4960-4965-4970-4975-4980-4985-4990-4995-5000-5005-5010-5015-5020-5025-5030-5035-5040-5045-5050-5055-5060-5065-5070-5075-5080-5085-5090-5095-5100-5105-5110-5115-5120-5125-5130-5135-5140-5145-5150-5155-5160-5165-5170-5175-5180-5185-5190-5195-5200-5205-5210-5215-5220-5225-5230-5235-5240-5245-5250-5255-5260-5265-5270-5275-5280-5285-5290-5295-5300-5305-5310-5315-5320-5325-5330-5335-5340-5345-5350-5355-5360-5365-5370-5375-5380-5385-5390-5395-5400-5405-5410-5415-5420-5425-5430-5435-5440-5445-5450-5455-5460-5465-5470-5475-5480-5485-5490-5495-5500-5505-5510-5515-5520-5525-5530-5535-5540-5545-5550-5555-5560-5565-5570-5575-5580-5585-5590-5595-5600-5605-5610-5615-5620-5625-5630-5635-5640-5645-5650-5655-5660-5665-5670-5675-5680-5685-5690-5695-5700-5705-5710-5715-5720-5725-5730-5735-5740-5745-5750-5755-5760-5765-5770-5775-5780-5785-5790-5795-5800-5805-5810-5815-5820-5825-5830-5835-5840-5845-5850-5855-5860-5865-5870-5875-5880-5885-5890-5895-5900-5905-5910-5915-5920-5925-5930-5935-5940-5945-5950-5955-5960-5965-5970-5975-5980-5985-5990-5995-6000-6005-6010-6015-6020-6025-6030-6035-6040-6045-6050-6055-6060-6065-6070-6075-6080-6085-6090-6095-6100-6105-6110-6115-6120-6125-6130-6135-6140-6145-6150-6155-6160-6165-6170-6175-6180-6185-6190-6195-6200-6205-6210-6215-6220-6225-6230-6235-6240-6245-6250-6255-6260-6265-6270-6275-6280-6285-6290-6295-6300-6305-6310-6315-6320-6325-6330-6335-6340-6345-6350-6355-6360-6365-6370-6375-6380-6385-6390-6395-6400-6405-6410-6415-6420-6425-6430-6435-6440-6445-6450-6455-6460-6465-6470-6475-6480-6485-6490-6495-6500-6505-6510-6515-6520-6525-6530-6535-6540-6545-6550-6555-6560-6565-6570-6575-6580-6585-6590-6595-6600-6605-6610-6615-6620-6625-6630-6635-6640-6645-6650-6655-6660-6665-6670-6675-6680-6685-6690-6695-6700-6705-6710-6715-6720-6725-6730-6735-6740-6745-6750-6755-6760-6765-6770-6775-6780-6785-6790-6795-6800-6805-6810-6815-6820-6825-6830-6835

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE TO MEET

Review of the Year's Work
Will Be Heard at the
Annual Session

Accomplishments of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association in its campaign to arouse sentiment toward American entry into the League will be reviewed at the annual meeting of the organization tomorrow. Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University will preside at the opening session at 11 o'clock.

Prof. Stanley O. Hudson, chairman of the board of directors, will make a report for the board, and will tell of the new by-laws, providing for the election of a board of directors for the coming year. The election will close the meeting session, but before it takes place the meeting will hear of the work that has been accomplished in the past year throughout the State. James Garfield, treasurer, will present the financial report for 1925. Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard will tell her experiences as field secretary. Miss Mabel C. Willard will tell of the many speakers sent out to all sorts of meetings to talk of the World Court and the League of Nations, and given by the two staff speakers, Mrs. Helen Talbot and Alden G. Alley.

Charles C. Bauer of New York, executive director of the National Association, will speak on the program for 1926, "A method of carrying out the League of Nations plan." As delegates from all parts of Massachusetts representing the local chapters and committees will be present, the discussion following Mr. Bauer's address is expected to suggest varied methods of carrying forward the purposes of the organization and of developing its membership.

LABOR LEADER TO AID ZIONISTS

Col. Wedgwood to Work for
Palestine Appeal

Col. Josiah Wedgwood, president of the Board of Trade in the Ramsay MacDonald Labor Cabinet and vice-president of the British Labor Party, will address a group of Boston Zionists at a luncheon in his honor tomorrow noon in the Boston City Club. It was announced by Albert Hurwitz, chairman of the Boston United Palestine Appeal. Colonel Wedgwood, who has just arrived from England, was a foremost advocate of the Zionist cause in the British House of Commons, and is regarded in England one of the most important non-Jewish friends of world Jewry.

A series of public and semi-public functions have been planned for Colonel Wedgwood. He will speak at a luncheon in the British House of Commons, and is expected to participate in a conference with Jewish labor leaders in Boston who are active in the Palestine drive.

OWNERS NOT LIABLE FOR BUILDING COLLAPSE

The Supreme Court has determined that the owners of buildings, which collapse because of an extraordinary accumulation of ice and snow upon their roofs cannot be held financially responsible for damage to tenants. The decision comes in the case of Harry E. Williams, of Westfield, against the owners of a building where Mr. Williams stored automobiles. The building collapsed Feb. 11, 1923, and the plaintiff charged negligence on the part of Elias and Emma Pomeroy, owners, in allowing snow and ice to accumulate. The Supreme Court says: "The evidence tended to show and the jury could find that in February, 1923, there were very heavy storms and that the snow falls were unprecedented. While the defendants in their control of the roof undertook in the exercise of reasonable discretion to keep it in the same condition of repair and structural strength that it was in at the date of the letting, they were not bound to guard it against its collapse caused by a great natural force that could not ordinarily be anticipated."

PORT OF PORTLAND'S WINTER TRAFFIC BIGGEST SINCE WAR

More Canadian Grain Is Passing Through Elevators Than in Several Years—Large Imports of European Coal and China Clay Received

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 7 (AP)—While a heated controversy is in progress in Canada over the failure of the Canadian National Railways to make more extensive use of Halifax, N. S., as a winter port, Portland is reaping the benefit of immense shipments over the Canadian National lines for transfer to steamships here. Halifax interests assert that a \$1,000,000 grain elevator recently erected there is lying almost idle. The port of St. John, N. B., on the other hand, is handling a big export business brought to its docks by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The beginning of the year finds the Portland elevators of the Canadian National rapidly filling with Canadian grain, and the lines which use this port in the winter months after the freezing of the St. Lawrence River has closed the ports of Montreal and Quebec. Every steamer which leaves for Europe has the maximum cargo permissible and in some instances the shipments of grain have been so heavy that part

MR. ANDREW BUILDS UP PLEA FOR FRANCE

Criticism by Colleague Fails to Check His Efforts.

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Criticism of the resolution offered by A. Piatt Andrew (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, authorizing the World War Debt Commission to accord France as favorable terms as those of any other nation, by Richard Olney (D.), Representative from Massachusetts, member of the commission, who said that the generous terms given Italy were because of that country's heavy losses, has in no way damped the enthusiasm of Mr. Andrew for better terms for France.

He congratulated the commission on its "growth in wisdom and common sense as indicated by the increasing liberality in the terms of debt settlements. They are learning gradually to regard our former allies as a respective customers whose economic recovery and prosperity will ultimately redound to our advantage and bring us greater profits than money wrung out of debtors forced into bankruptcy," he asserted.

He approved of lowering the bars for Italy, but still insists that France is as deserving of consideration as Italy.

"Why should not as much be done for France?" Mr. Andrew asked. "The population of the two countries is about the same. Italy lost nearly 700,000 lives in the war, but France lost 1,700,000. The number of victims in the two countries stand in about the same proportions. The war damage on Italian soil reached a total of about 20,000,000,000 lire, but the war damage in France amounted to over 100,000,000,000 francs. The French and the Italian being normally of the same value, the war damage in France was five-fold that of Italy."

"In many ways we have treated France as though she had been our enemy rather than our associate in the war. We have refused to accept her offer to pay a sum twice as great as that she had borrowed, and have virtually forbidden private firms and individuals to assist her in her extremities."

S. P. C. A. IN DECEMBER WON 23 CONVICTIONS

In the monthly report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals issued today, Francis H. Rowley, president, announces that during December officers of the society investigated 708 cases, examined 4993 animals, made 24 prosecutions with 23 convictions and took 74 horses from work. In the stockyards and abattoirs 20,653 animals were inspected. From field workers and volunteers, the American Humane Education Society received reports of 481 new bands of Mercy in December. The total number of Bands of Mercy organized by the Parent American Society is 153,425. There are now more than 350,000 members enrolled in the Jack London Club.

APPEAL TO BE TAKEN BY OWNERS OF CHERIE

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 7 (AP)—An appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals from forfeiture of the French schooner Cherie will be taken, Max L. Pininsky of Portland, one of the four attorneys for the owners of the craft, announced yesterday. The event is an adverse decision and will be made to appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Judge John A. Peters of the United States District Court ordered confiscation of the rumrunner and his \$60,000 cargo because of the unloading of liquor off Swan's Island, on Jan. 19-21. He based his decision on the customs act of 1922, which forbids unloading of merchandise within 12 miles of the coast.

TECHNOLOGY ALUMNI TO MEET

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be held Saturday in the Chamber of Commerce Building at 6:30 o'clock. Speakers will include Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co. Col. Charles Hayden, president of the association, will preside.

CHINA CLAY IMPORTS

The imports of china clay have been heavier so far this winter than at any time in a number of years. With the exception of one steamer, all the freighters which have brought clay here have loaded grain for their return voyage to British ports.

The importation of baled pulp from Baltic and Scandinavian ports to Portland will shortly tax the handling and storage capacity. A fleet of Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and U. S. Shipping Board freighters is heading for the port with pulp, paper and iron.

Among the newest developments are increased traffic through this port to Hamburg and Bremen and a proposed weekly sailing to London.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB TO OPEN

Quarters Are Established at
Hotel Bellevue—Membership Now 1100

Formal opening of the new Army and Navy Club in Boston will take place Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Eleven hundred officers, it is announced, have already joined the club, the prospective membership for Greater Boston totaling approximately 3000.

The new quarters of the club are located on the third floor of the Hotel Bellevue, 21 Beacon Street, and comprise a large suite of well-appointed rooms.

Present and former officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston are eligible for membership, as are those who held commissions in the Volunteer Militia, Naval Militia and State Guard, and graduates of the United States Military and Naval Academies who have left the service. An existing commission in any component of the services named, or a former commission honorably terminated, establishes eligibility to membership.

The roster of officers includes Col. Fred W. Stoddard, Coast Artillery, U. S. Army, as president; Maj. Gen. Edward L. Logan, commander of the Twenty-sixth Division, and Capt. James P. Parker, U. S. N. R., retired, as vice-presidents; Capt. Howard B. Parker, U. S. N. R., retired, treasurer; Lieut. Col. Dana T. Gallup, One Hundred and Tenth Cavalry, U. S. N. G., secretary; Maj. Gen. Walter E. Lombard, U. S. N. G., retired, is chairman of the house committee. The board of governors, which consists of the officers and 18 other members, each branch of the service is represented. M. J. Moore, who was adjutant of the First Corps Area during the World War, is club manager.

The club project has been in process of development for three or four years. A number of men prominent in local army and navy circles have taken active part in the work of organization. In recognition of his conspicuous service from the beginning, Capt. Horace E. Parker, the present treasurer, has been elected honorary president for life.

MAINE POTATO CROP VALUED AT \$68,340,000

State Figures Show Great Advance Over 1924

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7 (AP)—Potatoes, the leading cash crop, although 22.5 per cent less in total volume than the big crop of 1924, were valued for the past year at \$68,340,000, as against \$18,943,000 for the preceding year, and against \$22,521,400 for the five-year average, according to figures given out at the state Department of Agriculture yesterday.

Of the crops, potatoes have by far the largest value, followed by hay, oats, apples, corn, including sweet corn for canning and field beans.

"Hay" turned out a large crop, while oats, wheat, and barley, the principal grains, gave high yields, said the statement. "The aggregate farm value of the crops for the past year was \$96,555,192, as compared with \$46,054,404 for the preceding year, and an average of \$53,346,728 for five years.

ROSLINDALE STAR CHAPTER INSTALLS

Mrs. Isadore Forbes, Past Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of Massachusetts, installed the newly-elected and appointed officers of Roslindale Chapter, No. 104, O. E. S., in the Roslindale Masonic Temple last evening, assisted by William Sears, Past Grand Patron; Mrs. Edith P. King, Past Grand Matron; Mrs. Marshall; Mrs. Lizzie A. Gilman, as Chaplain, and Mrs. Louise C. Rehling, as Organist. Officers installed were: Mrs. Wilhelmine H. J. Delchert, Worthing Matron; Preston G. Brigham, Worthing Matron; Mrs. Ruth M. Noyes, Associate Matron; Mrs. Evelyn M. Bryant, Past Matron, Secretary; Mrs. Edna A. Nourse, Treasurer; Mrs. Minnie E. Ramsay, Conductress; Mrs. Irene D. Butler, Associate Conductress; Mrs. Sarah B. Perham, Chaplain; Mrs. Gertrude M. Riedell, Marshal; Mrs. Elizabeth F. Kessling, Organist; Miss Henrietta Douglas, Adah; Miss Gladys K. Barron, Ruth; Mrs. Laura P. Forde, Esther; Mrs. Edna S. Reed, Martha; Mrs. Della Gilliland, Electa; Mrs. Eugenia D. Turney, Warder, and John A. B. Gilman, Sentinel.

CITY POLICE RELIEF HOLDS ANNUAL FETE

Many thousand persons were present at the annual concert and assembly of the Boston Police Relief Association last night in the Mechanics Building, the gathering being one of the largest which has ever attended the traditional function. Both Governor Fuller and Mayor Nichols were among the guests.

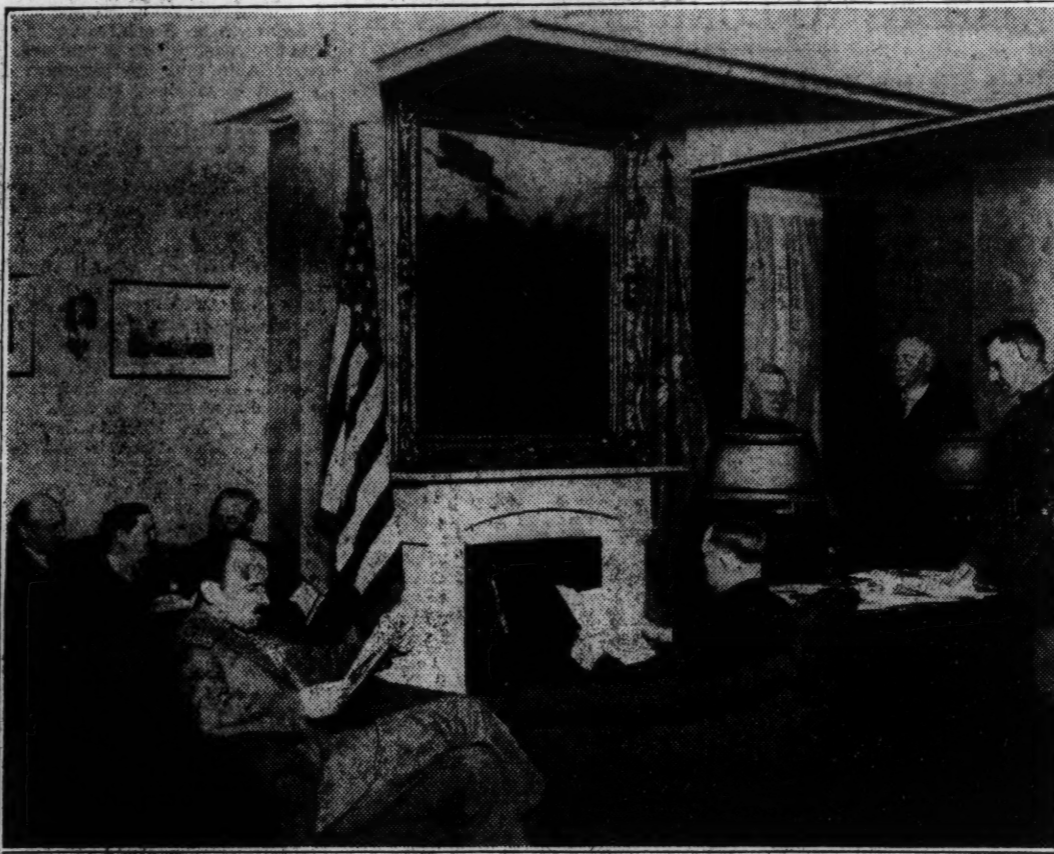
Program features were a drill by uniformed police under the direction of Capt. Louis E. Lutz, drillmaster of the department, and Sgt. Thomas S. J. Kavanagh, and a concert by the Boston Police Traffic Division band. Sgt. Michael J. Trainor, president of the association, was in general charge of the entertainment.

ROCHESTER-LAKEPORT LINE WILL CONTINUE

The Boston & Maine Railroad notified the Interstate Commerce Commission today of the withdrawal of its petition for discontinuance of the branch line from Rochester to Lakeport.

This action followed an offer to accept reductions in train service and in station forces, which was made by representatives of communities on the branch after the petition for discontinuance was filed. The railroad's decision to withdraw its petition is understood to have been based on the material savings in cost of operation to be effected through the curtailments, with community co-operation.

New Quarters of Army and Navy Club in Hotel Bellevue



Formal Opening of the Club Will Be on Friday. Those in the Picture Are: Sitting on the Lounge, Left to Right, Carroll J. Swan, Alden H. Kenyon, and Travers D. Carman; Reading, G. M. Stern, Left; William J. Newman, Right; Standing, Left to Right, Brig. Gen. W. E. Lombard, M. J. Moore, and Col. Fred Stoddard.

OPPOSES GOVERNOR'S CRIMINAL LAW VIEWS

Mr. Higgins Objects to Lessening of Parole Power

Replying to the recommendations made in Governor Fuller's message yesterday looking toward sterner treatment for criminals, Henry A. Higgins, secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Association, last night characterized the Governor's recommendations as "reactionary and disappointing," and objected in particular to any lessening of the parole power.

Regarding the suggestion that the Governor and Council have the power to suspend the parole law, Mr. Higgins objected to the substitution of an inexperienced body for a trained and experienced board. He did not agree with the Governor that the "feeding of criminals" was responsible for increase in crime. Instead he said:

"The criminal in the past has found it pretty soft not because of sentimentalists and coddling intellectuals, but because of the unfailing practical help they have received at the hands of politicians and criminal lawyers."

Because criminals are convicted for a second time does not mean that they are beyond reform, Mr. Higgins said, and they generally receive more severe penalties the second time.

"The Governor's recommendation on the choice of a trial by jury by a person accused before a district or municipal court is wise, and is supported by gratifying experience in some other states," Mr. Higgins said. "I am surprised beyond measure that Governor Fuller has nothing to say about the necessity of a new state prison," he concluded.

ELECTRIC TRAIN MAKES FIRST TRIP

ROCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 7 (Special)—The first electric train between Portland, Me., and this city was run over the Portland and Rochester branch of the Boston & Maine last evening, a distance of more than 50 miles, and was 14 minutes late. The train consisted of a combination passenger and baggage car with a large electric motor in the front.

Among the 200 people who assembled at the depot to see the train come in was Alonzo H. Chase, who was a brakeman of the first passenger train that ran over the Portland and Rochester branch 55 years ago. Crowds of people were at each station along the route. This train left Rochester for Portland at 6:18 this morning and will make one round trip each day, Sundays excepted.

GOLDEN RULE SHOE FACTORY TO BE OPENED

BEVERLY, Jan. 7 (Special)—Employees of J. H. Baker & Co., who last December were offered the use of the company's shoe plant to run on a co-operative plan, provided they could raise the necessary funds, and who succeeded in raising only \$15,000 of the \$40,000 which was deemed necessary, are to be among the stockholders in a Golden Rule factory here.

James M. Daly, known as "Golden Rule Jim" in Lynn, and others will assist the Baker employees in starting and operating a factory in this city.

GIDEON TO LECTURE ON RUSSIAN CHORALS

Henry Gideon is to lecture on "Aspects of Russian Choral Music" at the Boston Public Library next Sunday at 6:30. The Men's Choir of King's Chapel, under the direction of Raymond C. Robinson, will render Russian choral-religious selections. The lecture, which is in preparation for the second annual visit of the Russian Symphonic Choir next Sunday evening in Symphony Hall, will be Mr. Gideon's first appearance on the lecture platform in Boston this season.

44 LODGES REPRESENTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 7 (Special)—Forty-four lodges in the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio were represented in the more than 1200 Masons attending the first regular meetings of the Eastern Star Chapter, No. 104, in the new Masonic temple on Tuesday night. Both lodges worked the Entered Apprentice degree. Formal dedication of the building may wait until St. John's Day in June.

Fiddling Championship Crown Rests on Brow of 'Joe' Shippee

Connecticut Man Wins All-New England Contest in Which Score of Aspirants for Title Competed at Providence in Past Three Nights

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 7 (AP)—The all-New England fiddling championship crown rests today on the brow of Joseph Shippee of Plainfield, Conn. He was proclaimed the winner of the old-time fiddlers' contest in which a score of aspirants for the title competed during the past three nights under the auspices of the Town Criers, a Rhode Island business men's organization.

The contest ended last night in a fiddling duel between "Joe" Shippee and "Jim" Gaffney, Providence favorite. Both had qualified for the final by winning the first and second elimination trials respectively, and were at top form for the final competition.

Mr. Shippee had hesitated about entering the contest, explaining that

he was "afraid" that he might get nervous when he faced the audience. Once in action, however, he played to win the title, including "That's Where the Laugh Comes In," "We Won't Get Home Until Morning," "Arkansas Traveler," "Jonny Get Your Gun" and a Scotch hornpipe.

Mr. Gaffney was the first to offer congratulations as the gold medal emblematic of the championship was pinned on Mr. Shippee's coat. The winner then exhibited the first emotion that he had shown during the contest by smiling and waving his hand to the audience, in which seven of his children were swelling the applause.

All during the competition Mr. Shippee paid strict attention to his fiddling. Body erect and straight, only one foot tapping out the time, his eyes boring into the fiddle, he apparently oblivious of the crowds watching. Of the merit of his music there is no doubt. He knows more of music and rhythm than does the Providence man, but the latter got into the swing of the whole affair with more spontaneity.

Mr. Gaffney tapped first one foot, then the other, and then both. His body swayed and his head tossed. Good music came from his fiddle, but not as good as from Mr. Shippee's, in the opinion of the judges.

The rules for the selection of the champion were that each man should play all four numbers of a quadrille, and then two pieces of their own selection. Among those played by "Jim" Gaffney were "Wild Me the Keel Row," a version of "The Campbells are Coming," in square time; a Scotch tune, and an Irish one something on the order of "Derry-down."

Mr. Shippee's quadrille was a medley. In the first number was included the famous line, "That's Where the Laugh Comes In," and in the second he inserted "We Won't Get Home Until Morning." Besides the medal he received \$50 in gold and a check for his expenses here during the contest.

The Town Criers have announced that they intend to issue a challenge to "Mellie" Dunham, a Maine champion, who played for Henry Ford, on Mr. Shippee's behalf.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS CONFERENCE TO BE HELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 7 (Special)—In co-operation with the Industrial Relations Association of western Massachusetts and the Massachusetts Safety Council, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts will hold its next quarterly industrial relations conference at the Hotel Highland on Tuesday, Jan. 12.

At the evening session, J. A. Goodell, secretary of the National Thrift Committee, will tell of the year-round activities of 50 associated organizations. He will exhibit posters and material which factories can use in the national drive for savings, beginning with Thrift Week, Jan. 17 to 23.

CANDY WAGE BOARD POSTPONES HEARING

The public hearing on the report of the candy wage board scheduled for Jan. 5 was postponed by the Minimum Wage Commission until Jan. 26. This hearing will be held in Room 472 of the State House at three o'clock.

The wage board recommends a minimum rate of \$13 a week for women and girls after a year's experience and also a special minimum rate of \$9 for inexperienced workers. The board further recommends that the new rates, if approved by the commission, become effective March 1.

COUNTY MESSENGER NAMED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 7 (AP)—John J. Courtney, former Representative, was today elected by the Hampden County Commission as county messenger to take the place of the late Oswin B. Brackett, who held the post more than 50 years. There were many candidates for the vacancy.

B. U. PLANNING WELCOME FOR ITS PRESIDENT-ELECT

Banquet for Dr. Marsh Also Will Be Testimonial to Bishop Anderson for His Service, to Governor as New Trustee, and to Boston's New Mayor

The Rev. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president-elect of Boston University, will meet the teaching and executive staff of the university's 10 colleges for the first time at a banquet Jan. 9, it was announced today. Governor Fuller, who was recently elected a trustee of the university, Mayor Nichols, and Bishop William F. Anderson, acting president, will be other guests of honor. Between 400 and 500 persons are expected to attend.

The inauguration of Dr. Marsh will take place within a few weeks of his assumption of his duties as president of the university. The event will be in effect become a banquet for the university, for this occasion, will precede by a few days his taking over of the duties of the university presidency. The dinner will be preceded by a reception and followed by brief addresses by the guests of honor and others. John L. Bates, formerly Governor, and president of the university corporation, will preside.

Planned for the purpose of making and renewing acquaintances among the university "official family," the event will in effect become in addition a joint welcome to the new president, to Governor Fuller as a trustee of the university, to the new Mayor of Boston, and a testimonial of regard for Bishop Anderson for his services of 13 months as acting president of the university.

Plans for the affair were announced today by the committee in charge, composed of E. Ray Speare, treasurer of the university; Lewis O. Hazman, a trustee, and Ralph E. Brown, comptroller of the university.

The banquet and reception will be held at the university gymnasium, Gainsborough and St. Botolph streets, which will be elaborately decorated, and an orchestra of Symphony players is expected to furnish the music.

The reception will be held from 6:15 to 7 p. m., and the banquet will follow immediately.

The dinner will include Governor Fuller, Mayor Nichols, who has promised to make every effort to attend; Dr. Marsh, and Bishop Anderson, and the Rev. Garfield Morgan of the Central Congregational Church of Lynn.

In addition to the general committee in charge, others who are assisting as chairmen of sub-committees include Prof. Harry B. Center of the college of business administration, Alice T. Williams of the treasurer's office, George V. Brown, university director of athletics; Prof. John P. Marshall of the college of liberal arts music department, and John L. Neal, superintendent of the college of liberal arts building.

LURE OF MONEY SEEN IN SPORTS

Texas School Head Apprehensive of Commercializing Athletics

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—That there is danger of the gate receipts becoming of too much importance in high school athletic contests, with a tendency to commercialize all high school sports to the detriment of rightful education, and true sportsmanship, is the declaration of Marshall Johnston, superintendent of schools of San Antonio.

"It high school athletics are carefully organized and wisely administered the results are well worth while," Mr. Johnston said, "but unfortunately this is not always the case. As the coach is judged by the results obtained for his team, he necessarily concentrates his efforts on the exceptional athletes and these must, to perform the necessary training to keep fit, neglect in some measure their studies."

"Again, the necessary expenses connected with equipment, cost of games, trips, officials and coaches' salaries and other expenses, tend to surround sports with a strong commercial atmosphere. As the business manager of the high school athletic teams must defray the expenses of all sports from the pecuniary returns from the games, he is forced to manage the games in the interest of the spectator, and from a monetary standpoint, rather than the interest of pure sport or education."

"However, extracurricular athletic sports have come to stay. It is for the school officials to minimize, as far as possible, the commercializing of interscholastic sports and athletics."

JUDGE ORDERS SCHOOLS OPENED

Says Education Must Proceed Despite Deficit

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Eight one-room schools of Northwest township, Williams County, O., closed since last September, have been ordered opened immediately by Judge Chauncey L. Newcomer of Bryan, O., in Common Pleas Court. In his ruling Judge Newcomer criticized the "maze of school laws and entangling red tape involving boards, superintendents, directors and trustees."

He said the schools failed to open the Bryan school board was approximately \$14,000 in debt, mostly for tuition for its high school pupils in schools maintained in other districts and for transportation of pupils. These debts, according to the court, were incurred legally. In November the voters, for the third time, rejected an extra three-mill levy.

In such cases it is held that the state director of education, upon application of the school board, may put the three-mill levy on the duplicate of his own volition, and then if sufficient funds are not available, grant from the state equalization funds a sum large enough to make up the difference.

Judge Newcomer has ordered the city and county school boards and officers to levy additional taxes and the county auditor to place the tax on the duplicates to pay the expenses of the schools.

TELEPHONE RATES HEARING IS CLOSED

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 7 (Special)—The New Hampshire public service commission announced today that final arguments in the case of the New England Telephone Company's petition for higher rates will begin next Wednesday. George R. Grant, general counsel for the company, will sum up the case for the petitioners, and Dr. Milo Malbie, former commissioner of public utilities of New York State, for the opposition. Presentation of evidence was concluded Wednesday night.

RHODE ISLAND BUDGET FILED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 7 (AP)—State expenditures for the fiscal year of 1926 are estimated at \$10,963,152.54 in the budget report presented by Richard W. Jennings, general treasurer of the Legislature yesterday. State revenue for the year is estimated at \$10,392,105.08. The estimate for the annual appropriation bill, out of which current expenses of running the State government will be paid, is \$5,825,909.18.

NEW TOLEDO MUSEUM OPENS

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 7 (Special)—The new exhibit of the Toledo Museum of Art, the gift of its founder, the late Edward Drummond Libbey, has been opened to the public.

The dinner will include Governor Fuller, Mayor Nichols, who has promised to make every effort to attend; Dr. Marsh, and Bishop Anderson, and the Rev. Garfield Morgan of the Central Congregational Church of Lynn.

In addition to the general committee in charge, others who are assisting as chairmen of sub-committees include Prof. Harry B. Center of the college of business administration, Alice T. Williams of the treasurer's office, George V. Brown, university director of athletics; Prof. John P. Marshall of the college of liberal arts music department, and John L. Neal, superintendent of the college of liberal arts building.

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MASONS REVIEW CASES IN ITALY

Scottish Rite Resolution on Situation Sent to Members of Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The suppression of Masonic societies in Italy has been brought to the attention of members of Congress by John H. Cowles, Grand Commander, Supreme Council, Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction, who has sent to each senator and representative the following letter:

"I enclose copy of resolution adopted by the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States at its recent session.

"Our brethren of the Masonic fraternity in Italy are in deplorable difficulties; persecuted, discriminated against, deprived of their former rights of freedom of thought, speech and action, falsely accused, and physical injuries inflicted even to the extent of murder. Their temples have been attacked and damaged, the furniture smashed, the records and paraphernalia destroyed or carried away, and this in the Twentieth Century!

Blot on Civilization

"Such a condition is a blot upon civilization and ought not to exist in this day of enlightenment and liberty. If you can help them, or can advise or suggest a means of relief your efforts will be greatly appreciated.—Yours sincerely, John H. Cowles, Grand Commander.

"P. S. I might call attention to other measures in force in Italy, restricting the liberty of the press, destroying the autonomy of the towns, and undertaking to establish Italian centers in foreign nations. If you desire further information read the article in the Atlantic Monthly for December, 1925, by James Murphy, and the one in the Josephine Weekly of Dec. 5, 1925, by E. Dahms."

The following is the copy of a resolution adopted by a special committee:

"Resolved, That this Supreme Council learns with extreme regret that brethren of legitimate bodies of our Rite, as well as of other legitimate Masonic bodies, existing in many of the countries of Europe, are still being persecuted because of their opinions and membership in such Masonic bodies.

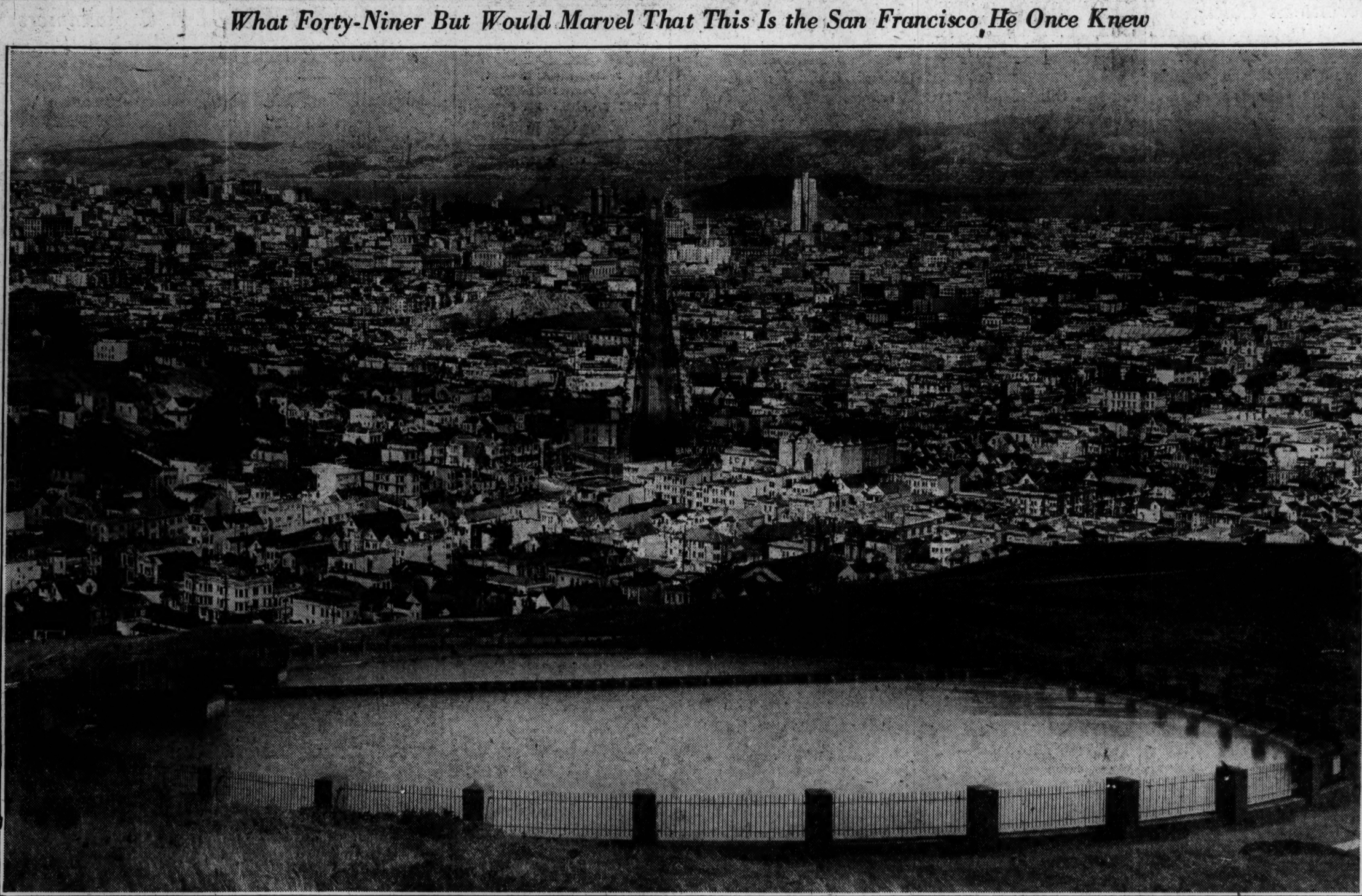
"That the rooms and meeting places of such bodies have been broken into by marauding bands of lawless people, and the property, records and equipment of such bodies therein have been destroyed or carried away.

"That individual members have been taken into custody by officers of the law, their dwellings searched and ransacked and they themselves subjected to criminal inquisitions and espionage, for no other reason than their membership above said.

"That such members have in numerous instances been set upon and beaten in the streets of the cities where they reside, and in some cases they have been mortally wounded or brutally murdered.

Shocking to Society

"That this Supreme Council considers that such acts, whether authorized or tolerated by the governments of the countries referred to, are violative of the fundamental rights of the individual and shocking to the sense of civilized society. That as citizens of free republics we cannot contemplate such acts with anything but a feeling of extreme horror, and cannot extend toward the governments permitting such acts that spirit of friendship which should



This View of San Francisco From Twin Peaks Is Particularly Striking in That It Shows Market Street Bisecting the Business Section Straight Down to the Ferry Building, Where Thousands of Commuters From Oakland and Other Communities Across the Bay Arrive and Depart Each Day. It Also Depicts the Contra Costa Hills in the Upper Distance and the Cities of Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda and Richmond Can Be Dimly Seen. Goat Island Is Familiar to World Travelers, Who Catch This Panorama From Another Angle on Arriving From the Orient, or From Points Up or Down the Coast. To the Left of the Ferry Building May Be Seen the Standard Oil Building, and a Little Farther to the Left the Dome of City Hall, Marking San Francisco's Garden Spot, the Civic Center. The New Pacific Telephone Building Stands Like a White Shaft to the Right in Front of Goat Island. In the Lower Right Center of the Picture, Just to the Right of the Head of Market Street, Is the Cathedral of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. Nobb Hill, the Residential District of San Francisco, Is in the Background and Cannot Be Seen in the Picture. The Hotel District Runs Near the Waterfront to the Left of Market Street. The Pool in the Immediate Foreground Is One of the City's High Pressure Reservoirs.

DEMOCRATS TAKE INITIATIVE IN NEW SESSION OF CONGRESS

Assume Place of Progressive Republican Element in Anti-Administration and Other So-Called Radical Legislative Moves

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—It is the Democrats at this session of Congress who are taking the initiative in demanding scores of investigations and who are presenting bill after bill directed against the Administration.

This role, which for many sessions past was undertaken by Republican insurgents, mostly radicals, or, as they called themselves, Progressives, from western and northwestern states, has been taken over at this session of Congress by the Democrats.

There are several reasons for this the most important of which is the lack of an outstanding leader among the Progressives. The loss of Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, last year, a veteran insurgent who had unusual capacities for leadership, which he wielded to the utmost, has had telling effect upon his followers in more ways than one.

Not only do they lack his marshaling ability, but they are uneasy among themselves, and find that they cannot work together as they once did under him. Ambitious ones among them are eager to reach for his leadership, which is resented and refused by the others, who fail to see where the talents of their comrades give them any such preference.

Real Leaders Lacking

There is no one man among those in either House who were factional associates of Mr. La Follette believed able to take up his leadership. His son, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, is very carefully seeking to it that he in no way gives offense in this manner. The new Senator is steering a very careful course. He is keeping himself in the background. He indicated to friends when elected that he would make a record for himself in the first year of his term. He has rigidly adhered to this policy.

John M. Nelson (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, the La Follette leader in the House for many years, was an able, active lieutenant under the direction of his chief. But he could himself never direct. Mr. Nelson is not popular among the Progressives in Congress. His efforts to get them together into a working organization when this session started were quite fruitless. In fact they were so discouraging that he resigned as chairman of the factional organization that they have.

James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, who was chosen to the place, is said to have no greater influence than Mr. Nelson. In fact some of the younger and more radical of the group have indicated that Mr. Frear's Progressivism was not all it might be, mentioning as evidence a speech he made at the close of last session, which they claim was a bid for clemency from the Administration.

Outstanding Senate Figures

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho; George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska; Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas; Keith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa; Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from Minnesota; James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri; Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, are outstanding figures in the Senate. They marched shoulder to shoulder with Mr. La Follette, some of them all the time, others such as Borah, Norris, Capper, Reed, dissenting occasionally. But those of them who are exceptionally able are not insurgent leaders. They make valiant supporters, but they cannot muster an opposition.

Mr. Borah and Mr. Reed are great debaters. The former is certainly the best known member of the upper house. But neither he nor Messrs. Reed, Norris and Capper is the type who care to effect the kind of opposition organization that Mr. La Follette made. They will debate, even filibuster if provoked, as Mr. Borah has indicated on the World Court issue, but organize a faction such as La Follette established they would never do.

So it has fallen to the Democrats, with a party machine and common political interests, to take the initiative at this session. And with an important election year in their midst they have gone at the task with zeal.

In the House they have demanded investigations of the ousting of Col. William Mitchell as assistant army chief, and inquiries on farm relief.

Attacks in Senate

In the Senate they have attacked the tariff law and the Tariff Commission, demanded an inquiry into foreign relations and the making of war debt settlements, and asked that the Federal Reserve System be gone into.

In both houses they have made demands that the business activity of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, be probed. In both houses they are sponsoring legislation directed against the Administration. At the last session it was the Progressives who led the contest against a new attack. They are sure of the support of the Progressives, but the question is how sure are they of the united support of their own men.

Confidentially they admit that they are by no means certain of a full party support. If they can muster such strength, the Democrats with the Progressive group will be able to control the legislation of the session. So far they have failed to do this in the House when it considered the tax bill. Democratic Senate leaders, however, promise a different story in their chamber.

LOUISVILLE BUS COMPETITION

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 7 (Special).—Competition offered by bus lines of the Interstate Public Service Company, operators of a parallel electric interurban business, together with heavy bridge tolls, are given by C. H. Terhune, owner of the C. & H. Motorbus Company, for discontinuance of his coach service between Louisville and New Albany, Ind., after a year of operation. The buses cut down the running time between the two cities by 15 minutes and were largely patronized.

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SOFT COAL USE IS ENCOURAGED

Chamber of Commerce Continues Instruction in Its Use

Continued use of low-volatile bituminous and other substitutes for anthracite coal, will permit the public to look upon the recurring anthracite strikes or lockouts without apprehension, John F. O'Connell, chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Fuel Committee, said today, in connection with his calling of a meeting of large industrial and general organizations at the chamber building at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow.

The meeting is for the formation of plant committees for instruction in the burning of soft coal in the homes of employees.

Permanent settlement of the fuel problem for New England, on an economic basis rather than by a temporary agreement that may expire in a stated period, is the aim of the chamber committee, said Mr. O'Connell.

Just now New England is facing the situation with enough fuel to prevent acute inconvenience, due in some measure to agreeable weather conditions, combined with persistent effort of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, the New England Governors' Fuel Committee and the Chamber of Commerce campaign, which started last February, he pointed out.

NEGOTIATIONS TOWARD A SETTLEMENT

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Dec. 31 (Special Correspondence).—Oregon Knights of Pythias are campaigning in every portion of the State with the hope of increasing membership to 100,000 before the next national convention. The state body wishes a third representative in the convention, whereas it now has but two. Lodges in this part of the State have been initiating classes of 50 in some instances. The Knights of Pythias Lodge of Marshfield, Myrtle No. 3, is the oldest lodge in the State.

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AUSTRIANS QUIT WORKLESS LAND

Steady Stream of Emigrants Seeking South America, France, and Russia

VIENNA, Dec. 20 (Special Correspondence).—The pressure of more than 100,000 unemployed in Austria is squeezing out of the country a steady line of emigrants. They are going almost entirely to Brazil, France, Germany and Russia. Brazil has an agent in Vienna whose sole purpose it is to see that as many as possible qualified agriculturists and industrialists, plus their families, are started on their way to South America. Passage free is offered as one of the advantages. The Austrians are going principally to the Province of Sao Paulo, where the majority of the inhabitants are of German origin. Twelve hundred Austrians have gone out to Brazil to date.

As regards Russia, a party of 250 industrial workers has just been assembled and is to leave shortly for that land. Thirty per cent of the applicants were turned down. The Soviets offer a reduction on their rail-ways of 25 to 50 per cent of the fares. Other groups are expected to be prepared to go to Russia should this first draft find favor with the Soviet employers.

There are in France at present some 2500 Austrian workmen, and the number is increasing at the rate of 50 a week. The raising of the visa requirement for Austrians proceeding to Germany has also tended to increase the quota of Austrian immigrants. Finally, it has been suggested in Vienna newspapers that Austrians are also going over in considerable numbers to the Succession States.

The cross-word puzzle rage has only barely touched this city by the Danube. Perhaps it blew over because it was too simple a thing to bother with for these people who lay the foundation of their education with Latin and Greek and a brace of modern languages. Occasionally, however, the lighter mood prevails, as when, but recently, the Reichspost drew attention to a "fifteenth century word puzzle which had just been solved."

In Kesermarkt hung a tablet, with the inscription upon it: "XIPKMCV CENCIV 1 WEHI OMTAN." And for five hundred years no one was able to decipher it; perhaps, after all, the cross-word craze from across the water has given investigation the necessary spur forward. It would take too long here to describe the complicated manner by which the riddle is unraveled. It means, however, that certain Herr Pachter erected the tablet in honor of Saint Wolfgang, Saint Christopher and Saint Vitus; but, for political reasons, Herr Pachter wished to keep it a secret that he was responsible for the tablet and the inscription.

Who will buy my palace? Ah, if only an auction might be held in America, summoned by an Austrian town crier with a sonorous voice! And if only the auction might come those wealthy Americans yearning for palaces! What a business could be done! For there are palaces of archdukes and counts and princes and barons in Vienna for sale at less than the cost of rental for a summer cottage at Newport News. A Vienna newspaper has just published a list of these palaces—buildings which ornament the city much as Gobelin tapestries grace a museum.

A house which cost its titled owner \$200,000 before the war has just been sold for \$22,000, and a smaller place has changed hands for \$560. It is said that the foreign legations were offered the palaces at reasonable prices, but purchases were not concluded because the respective countries were not prepared at this time to put any more money into their legations. The Greeks in Vienna have a fine building, a legacy from pretorial days, which the Americans have two apartments tucked away in an inconspicuous house. Can't America keep up with the Greeks—and at the same time let an archduke take a "For Sale" sign off his palace?

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SUNSET STORIES

He Gives Twice Who Gives Quickly

GRACE and George, with their Father and Mother, had moved out of the big city to the suburbs in the fall. Most people, if they are moving to the country, go in the springtime. But Grace and George belong to a family that believed in being "on time," and thinking that the fall of the year was none too soon to begin to get ready for spring, they moved to the suburbs in the fall, when nearly everybody else was coming back to town for the winter.

Father and Mother were very busy at first, making everything comfortable for the winter, and putting seeds into the ground, as nature does, so they'd be ready to come up as soon as spring came, and the children were left pretty much to their own devices. They had already decided, however, that the thing they wanted most of all was a bird bath in the garden. In the books that father and mother had been looking over for many months before they moved, all the lovely gardens had bird baths among the flowers and shrubs. That was the first thing they had looked for in the new garden, but they didn't find it.

"I don't want to wait till spring for a bird bath, do you, George?" said Grace to her brother one day when they were poking around in the garden.

"No," said George, "I want it ready when the very first bird comes back. If they don't find a bird bath when they come they might go somewhere else to live."

"Let's see whether we can't make one ourselves!" said Grace. "There are things around we can use." So they set to work.

They found an old stump lying just outside the back door. It wasn't very large around, but it was cut off evenly at both ends. With a good deal of labor they rolled it over to the hedge and set it up between two tall bushes. Then they found a flat earthenware dish in the cellar, which they put on top. It was brown like the stump and looked very well.

They put sand and pebbles in the bottom, so that it wouldn't be too deep for little birds, and then filled it up with water.

"Now it's ready," said Grace, "when the spring comes. I hope the birds will like it."

And then a surprising thing happened. There had been frosts, and the leaves were off the trees. Nobody was thinking about birds at all when, all of a sudden, a flock of bluebirds took possession of the garden. They flitted from bush to bush, flashing past the windows, and finally settled upon a dogwood tree full of crimson berries. They were birds of passage, and had evidently been flying for some time, for they were very hungry. In a few minutes there wasn't a berry left on the tree, but they didn't go away for all that. All the afternoon they stayed in the garden, flying from place to place, and finally one of them alighted upon the edge of the bird bath. He took a drink and flew off to the nearest shrub. Then he came back again, and after looking around carefully, hopped into the water.

Grace and George, who were watching from the window, held their breath. Would he, or wouldn't he?

"Come quick, Mother!" they cried softly. "A bluebird's taking a bath, and it isn't spring, either." And so he was.

Mother watched him thoughtfully, and then she said quietly:

"He gives twice who gives quickly. I'm glad the bath is ready for him."

And that wasn't the last, either, for winter was slow in coming, and it was long after Christmas before the bath was out of use. Indeed Grace and George have decided that birds need baths all the year round. They're putting up a feeding shelf outside the dining-room window, for many birds, you know, stay with us through the coldest weather.

Don't forget that "he gives twice who gives quickly."

BOSTON

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SCARCELY a fashion that Paris doesn't talk of—filmy Georgettes—glinting embroideries—two-piece costumes—decorative sleeves—scalloped outlines—princess silhouettes—flares and more flares. Fabrics you can wear with assurance among your most critical friends—all new merchandise—but priced according to the general trend of January mark-downs, \$29.50.

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DENNEY MOST VALUABLE SO FAR

Leading Goal Scorer, Has Most Assists and Only One Penalty Recorded

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 7 (Special).—Apparently the official scorers around the National Hockey League are keeping up to date more this season than in past years, as president Frank Calder of the professional circuit was able yesterday to announce the official statistics for the first third of the season which ended Tuesday night.

According to the figures Cyril Denney of the league-leading Ottawa Senators, has been the most valuable player so far as he not only leads the goal getters with 12, but has given more assists, seven, than any other player in the league. In addition Denney has scored but two minutes with the penalty timers during the season.

Nelson Stewart of the Maroons has a slight edge on Howie Morenz of the Canadiens as he has three assists to two for Morenz, each having 10 goals. Selbert of Montreal and J. J. Joliat are tied with Morenz with 12 points but they have been helped by their assists. Selbert and Corbuet of St. Patrick have been of the most assistance to their teammates after Denney, each having made five passes for goals.

The aggressive Montreal Maroons are the most penalized team in the league to date, having received 104 minor penalties and 10 minutes. The total of 238 minutes for 66 minors and three majors for a total of 241. The total time served in penalties by the other clubs are: New York 29; Ottawa 28; St. Patrick 27; Pittsburgh 26; St. Louis 25; Boston 24; Detroit 23; Chicago 22; Philadelphia 21; Toronto 20; and the New York Rangers 19.

Drury of Pittsburgh is the only player who has been given a match foul. William Boucher of the Canadiens has been out of the last two games played by his club through an indefinite suspension by President Calder. Boucher, captain of Montreal and Conacher of Pittsburgh are the only players who are on the verge of suspension. Both of them have two minor penalties and a third means automatic suspension.

The statistics show one reason why the Montreal Maroons suggest a change in the penalty rules regarding suspension for three majors. Broadbent is one of the two who have already received three majors. Broadbent's line has incurred 64 minors and four majors, Broadbent having 22 and 2, Stewart 21 and 1 and Selbert 21 minors.

In the matter of scoring, six players have scored three goals in one game, Dye and Adams of St. Patrick, Joliat and Morenz of the Canadiens, Herberts of Boston and G. Boucher of Ottawa. Two goals have been scored in one game 27 times with Denney leading the way with four goals in one game. He scored two goals in three games, while Carson Cooper and Herberts of Boston have done it twice.

MONTREAL				
D. Munro	12	1	3	1
Stewart	21	1	10	3
Selbert	21	0	6	5
Broadbent	22	2	7	0
Kotchischild	1	0	2	1
McKenzie	17	0	5	4
Kitchen	5	0	1	1
Winsmore	3	0	1	1
Lowery	1	0	1	0
Forne	1	0	0	0
Totals	104	4	38	16

THE HOME FORUM

"Four Feet on a Fender"

It is the fender with which I am first concerned. Is anything more attractive than a fender? Not in itself, of course, but in its place. Everything takes on its significance, importance, because of its relation to its surroundings, because of its place in a scheme. Consider the fender not as a piece of ironmongery, but according to its function (as Plato would say), and immediately it shines with a radiance that no ordinary piece of metal can boast. The place for a fender is certainly not in a foundry, nor in a department store, nor yet in an attic, but near a fire. To everything its place, and everything in its season.

Sing a song of seasons.
Something bright in all.
Flowers in the summer,
Fires in the fall.

In discussing the ten greatest discoveries which have helped forward civilization, Mr. H. G. Wells gives fourth place to the discovery of fire, which was made, he says, as the result of beating stones together. At first fire was probably a plaything, then it was used to ward off attacks of wild beasts; finally used for cooking, heating, lighting, hauling, it has become the tremendous power we know today. From a thing of wonder and worship, a thing to play and confound with, fire has developed to a thing of beauty and a joy forever. We take it for granted now. Scarcely ever do we think of the difference it has made to human existence. One great thinker has told us that the reason the Romans did not discover steam was because they used open pots in which to boil and cook. So steam had to wait to be discovered as a power till Watts, feet on fender, gazed thoughtfully at the lifting lid of a sputtering teakettle!

Fire has all sorts of associations. Some are delightful, as the cleansing fires of October days. Fires then suggest "seasons of mist and mellow fruitfulness"; but fire also conveys the idea of stoves, furnaces, dust and ashes, and the dreary of carrying ashes up the awkward cellar stairs. The progress of civilization has given us fire, but our modern materialism with its various inventions and heating abominations has nearly put it out. They have nearly annihilated the candle and oil lamp with their lovely mellow glow, and now we are given camouflaged electric bulbs, radiators painted in silver and bronze, and decorated brackets and hot-air registers. But none of these can take the place of the fire and the fender.

For the last six decades or so American homes have been built mainly minus a fireplace. This deprivation has been entirely due to the advances of the latter half of the nineteenth century materialism, which gave so many things with one hand and took so many away with the other. No amount of decorations can make up for this loss. I recall an Englishman who went to the American West. He arrived in October when the days were rapidly growing chill. Before long the winds swept and howled across the

prairies, the snow piled deep, and Jack Frost dropped his thermometer to thirty-five degrees below zero. English wool and tenacity qualified before this frigid strain, but not quite English resource. Into a little stove where a dozen or twenty men were huddled round a feeble stove the stalwart son of John Bull would stride, rubbing his hands and ears. He would exclaim, "Laugh and grow fat is poor philosophy; open the door, I say (and he would suit the action to the word by jerking open the stove door) and grow warm!" One gazed at the glowing coals, he said, and thought of his only child of warmth he could get. And in this was one with that character in Scripture who stood before a flaming log and exclaimed, "Ah! I am warm, I have seen the fire!" So, while during the praises of his native land, the advantages of race, natural resources, aesthetic delights of "England's green and pleasant land," this exile would etch into the picture the tender beauty of the English landscape, the comfort and coziness of the English home nestled in the village with its red tiles.

An English home—grey twilight poured on dewy pastures, dewy trees. Softer than sleep—all things in order stored. A haunt of ancient peace.

To this son of England the lichen stained with lavish gold, the trees of the woodland, the fluting of the blackbird and thrush and the immemorial mellow call of the cuckoo, were as nothing compared with the glow of the fire. Since those days I have often wondered how much of the British strength of character and the greatness of English literature are due to Inglenook and Fireside.

Firelight on the fender has called forth some of the finest bits of literature we possess. The walls of a room may look as if in need of new paper upon them, the armchairs, the carpet, even the furniture, may hint that time has dealt none too kindly here. But sit in the room in the firelight's ruddiness, and presto! what a change. All is mellowed in tints and tones that love one another, the threads of tapestry are lacquered and burnished with gold. Would you know how beautiful the open grate can be? Then turn to Burns and Leigh Hunt, to Barrie and Whittier, to Dickens and I. K. Marvel. Do you recall the charming page in Gissing's "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft"?

"See how friendly together are the fire and the shaded lamp; both have their part alike in illuminating and warming the room. As the fire purrs and softly crackles, so does my lamp at intervals utter a little gurgling sound when the oil flows to the wick, and custom has made this a pleasure to me. . . . After extinguishing the lamp, I always turn to look back; my room is so sooty alluring in the light of the last gleams, that I do not easily move away. . . . The warm glow is reflected on shining wood, on my chair, my writing table, on the bookcases, and from the gilt title of some stately volume. . . . A little tongue of flame shoots up from a dying ember; shadows shift upon the ceiling and the walls. With a sigh of utter contentment, I go forth, and shut the door softly."

It is a great step from the day that a man built the first fire in a cave, to the cozy comfort of the modern home that is old or new fashioned enough to possess an open fireplace. But in that step all the evolution has been toward the beautiful. The invention that first fashioned a fender and fireirons was touched with the artistic!

But when comes Winter With hail and storm, And red fire roaring And ingle warm, Sing sad first song Of friends that part, Then sing glad meeting— And my love's heart.

"Four feet on a fender"—but notice the "four feet!" What is more cozy and democratic, more intimate and friendly than a fender and fire? Coleridge has the "blue flame" which lies on his low-burnt fire; in the silence of his room and the hush of nature, it is, he says, a "companionable form." Nothing scarcely can get as close to the heart as deep core as a friendly blaze, and it takes friendship to comprehend and consummate a fire and fender! The friendship of the fire is good, but the fire and friendship—"four feet on a fender," that approaches bliss.

Two feet on a fender will soon bring us to the pass described by Byron in which the last man of the planet looks despairingly at the last spark of fire that wanes, and wanes, and at last sputters into darkness! To make a friend is a victory. A man who thinks he has a dozen friends should inquire seriously whether he has one. As Stevenson says, "In the world of imperfections, we gladly welcome even impartial intimacies. And if we find but to whom we can speak our own heart freely, with whom we can walk in joy and simplicity, without dissimulation, and have no ground to quarrel with the world or God." Acquaintances without number, associates in groups, companions and comrades whose society is a pleasure, but still the heart craves a friend.

His life was gentle, and the elements So mixed in him that Nature might stand up And say to all the world, "This was a man."

She never found fault with you, never trifled With your wrongs, but your right; yet men at her side Grew nobler, this purer, and through the whole town The children were gladder who pulled at her gown.

When the world is wild without the window, and nations are filled with perplexity, and many things seem desperate or foolish, there is no place of earthly peace like the hearth fire, four feet on the fender.

In Perigueux

Perigueux had burst into markets overnight. Not one, not two, but at every turn. Near the hotel was a market for old things. On the place we had circumnavigated the night before were hundreds of tarpaulined stalls with baskets, and sabots, harness and home-dyed wools, a dry market brilliant in its colors. By the cathedral, another was full of women, with pale green endives and bright apples, fine pears and lettuce. . . . It was a compact, acre busy at buying. We wanted to buy too, and sought some pearls but though we asked the price for four and they were big, the woman wanted to sell us all she had or none. . . .

Looking at some old houses and narrow streets we came upon a shop-window with a picture of the church which, on sudden impulse, it seemed best to buy. We went in. "We should like to buy the photograph in the window," we said. It was not for sale. Next summer he would have them for sale. This was winter. In winter he made prints; in summer he sold them! All this with the most courteous manner and in the smallest shop. "But you have this one!" we said.

"It is in the window!" he said. Just then one of us saw another on his desk. "What about that one?" "It is not finished!" "It is just as we want it!" we assured him.

"Madame," he said quite gravely, "my reputation! I am an artist!" "Ah!" I said, "I saw that the moment I looked in the window!" He sat down. Little sardonic brush and a magnifying glass, made two quite imaginary dabs at it and we parted with many bows so that Perigueux purchasing was imprinted in our memory.—Elizabeth Shackleton, in "Touring Through France."

Around the World

And now, on this August day of 1790, the Columbia returned, unattended. The lively citizenry of the Hub were not without a sense of the dramatic in current history. Though they refused to permit a playhouse in the town, since the stage is plainly the haunt of sin and "natural highway of the devil," they had so keen an appreciation of the theatrical in public life that, year after year, they gave their votes to a governor whose chief virtue was that he and all his doings were a continual public pageant. Little that history might record as important in the annals of the town was allowed to go by without appropriate display.

Two years before, while the Columbia was at sea, the populace had escorted through the streets the "new ship, Constitution," drawn by thirteen white horses, and had burned the "old ship, Confederation." . . . A year later the citizens had turned out in a body to walk behind Washington on his big white horse, when the great general came back to Boston as President of the new United States. And now even Governor Hancock, who had thought twice . . . and sulked a day before he condescended to welcome Washington, whom he regarded as a "foreign potentate," to the free and independent commonwealth of Massachusetts, was prepared to honour Captain Gray, the new hero who had come to town. Meanwhile the people would be greatly disappointed at the first Sandwich Islander who should be the person and wonder on that weather-beaten little ship, together with the person of the dauntless captain himself, were not immediately presented to them in full public parade.

"They had their wish. Before the ship began to descend, they saw Robert Gray, his officers, and his men marching up State Street, and side by side with Gray, a figure spectacular enough to satisfy even the most fastidious of the town."

"The day ended in feasting and rejoicing. Governor Hancock gave a dinner, in the grand dining room of his house, seated sixty persons. Gray and the officers and owners of the ship, Gray told of his adventures—how they had battled through sleet and darkness, and floating ice around Cape Horn; how, crawling up the western coast of South America without touching at the Spanish ports, they had with 'inexhaustible' first seen the frowning spruce-covered cliffs of the Northwest; and, against the long breakers that foam and roar there continually a big canoe, full of Indians came out to greet them. . . . how Captain Kendrick had been so fascinated with the coast that he had started right in to buy the whole of it from the Indians, and proposed to make himself owner of an estate larger than many a European kingdom. . . . how he had found English and Russian ships on the coast bound on missions similar to his own; and how, in need of refreshment, he had exchanged ships with Captain Kendrick and, loading the Columbia with furs, had spread sail for Canton. He told of the soft and sunny shore of the Hawaiian Islands, and the antics of the jolly people there, for this was the first American vessel in Hawaii. At Canton he found that what Leyard and Cook had alleged was only too true. The Chinese had a personal need of furs. Having disposed of his cargo, Gray had turned in the direction of the Cape of Good Hope and home. Thus he had been the first to take an American vessel around the world, including Greenbush and Marjorie Greenbush, in 'Gold of Opium.'"

What a mysteriousness clings to nightfall, unaffected and undisturbed by knowledge. . . . For every night, the miracle of the black-sky, heaven's candles ablaze; of the moon hanging like a silver drum, or sailing proudly like a silver ship with a white fleet in her wake. It is truly an astonishing achievement. So I stand and gaze.

Roll on, silver moon, light the traveler his way. While the nightingale's song is in tune, How wonderful is this hour of eventide.

How wonderful is this hour of eventide.



"Larches in a Storm." From an Etching by Ludwig Michalek

PROF. LUDWIG MICHALEK is an Austrian who has achieved fame through his portrait etchings of prominent countrymen. His technique may be described as being far out of the ordinary, since it combines, generally speaking, an almost fastidious meticulousness with a grace and charm which save his etchings from becoming stiff. He has lately become interested in Brangwynian subjects—men and bridges and the like.

"Larches in a Storm" illustrates Professor Michalek's individual way of seeing trees. Those who know the Austrian landscape in autumn weather will recognize the mood of these larches and will only regret that the needles could not have been painted as yellow as they are and that the contrast of clouds and the dull hill bank could not all be told in the few simple lines of the etching.

"Love's Labour's Lost"

Something more remains, and that something, highly characteristic of Shakespeare. Here is a play studiously fantastic, occupied with eccentricities and deliberately pushing them up to the top of their folly. But let any reader compare it (say) with any play of Lorraine and answer if it do not push up its russet years and honest kersey noes through the whole of the action. . . . Our court of Navarre may be priggish, until nature brings the cure: it is not lackadaisical.

Was that the king that spurred his horse so hard Against the steep-up rising of the hill?

The genius of Shakespeare, in short, which could do most things, could not (even if tried ever so hard) treat folly and leave it at folly. In "Love's Labour's Lost," if anywhere, he had a chance to perform this silly feat; but we have only to compare it with any given play of Lorraine to recognize a something in the man which (under Heaven) defeated the attempt. Pater says well enough—

"The merely dramatic interest of the piece is slight enough; only just sufficient, indeed, to form the vehicle of its wit and poetry. The scene—a park of the King's Navarre—is unaltered throughout; and the unity of the play is not so much the unity of a drama as that of a series of pictorial groups, in which the same figures reappear, in different combinations, on the same background. It is as if Shakespeare had intended conceit the devices of an ancient tapestry, and gives voices to its figures. On the one side, a fair palace; on the other the tents of the Princess of France, who has come on an embassy to the King of Navarre; in the midst, a wide space of smooth grass. The same personages are combined over and over again into a series of gallant scenes—the princess, the three masked ladies, the quaint pedantic king; one of those amiable kings men have never loved enough, whose serious occupation with the things of the mind seems, by contrast with the more usual forms of thought, like a kind of play. . . . And this is well said and sets the scene. But, behind it, and around and above and interpreting it, is a vision that is the particular characteristic of Shakespeare. . . . 'O' and 'D' W.' in Introduction (The New Shakespeare).

Eventide

Solemnity stirs within the heart. One feels himself to be in the adoring light of mystery, and the mystery of law. One is chastened, subdued, made glorious, and the hush of a world that lies asleep in soft air that about one's feet the murmurs of prayer, its messages of hope.

Sweet eventide hour! That calms the soul and stills the flowers That bring the wild bee to its nest, The infant to its mother's breast.

Solemnity stirs within the heart. One feels himself to be in the adoring light of mystery, and the mystery of law. One is chastened, subdued, made glorious, and the hush of a world that lies asleep in soft air that about one's feet the murmurs of prayer, its messages of hope.

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The End of Human Wisdom

Translated for The Christian Science Monitor

Most human beings seem to me To act like big children. Who to the mart with their scant money store Greedily hasten. While yet their pockets hold The little fund secure, Ah, then all things are theirs— Sugar fancies and other sweets rare. Some pictures gay, also a hobby horse, Likewise a drum and violin; Heart, what is thy choice? And this heart is insatiable! It opens up its eyes extremely wide. . . . But when at last for one of all these fancies The fund is lightly bartered, Then—good-by ye golden wishes all, Ye proud hopes, and desires; Farewell! In but one ginger cookie Ye terminated. Might as well run home.

—Goethe. Translated by E. M. Corden.

To Peking

The "Great Heat" now was gone and just when Pierre and I were talking of a trip up north, a letter came from Peking from our little Chinese friend, Miss Ling. She had been married during the time that we were in America and now was settled in her new Chinese home, where she wanted us to visit her, and so we forthwith planned to go.

Both of them speak of something that is gone.

One may observe of persons bred in the country or by the sea, and nurtured in out-of-door activities an inveterate habit—no matter how long the city has claimed them—of going, on rising from bed, straight to the window to observe where the wind sets and what the weather is likely to be.

Even so Shakespeare draws upon country life for a word, a comparison, an image, as easily, as naturally, as he would kiss his child.

"Paterfamilias" as we may call them, who do not understand this, will never understand Shakespeare; even as, if not English by race, they must wonder in vain how it came to pass that he, the successful London playwright, should yearn back for a competent old age in his native Stratford.

I still had hopes, for pride attends us still, and of all I felt and all I saw.

"No single citation," as Bagehot says, "really represents the power of the argument."

"Set descriptions (of natural scenery) may be manufactured at order, and it does not follow that even the most accurate or successful of them was really the result of a thorough and habitual knowledge of the object. A man who knows little of Nature may write an excellent description, as a poor man may have one bright glimpse."

What truly indicates excellent knowledge is the habit of constant, sudden, and almost unconscious allusion, which implies familiarity, for it can arise from that alone—and this very species of incidental, casual and perpetual reference to the mighty world of eye and ear is the particular characteristic of Shakespeare. . . . 'O' and 'D' W.' in Introduction (The New Shakespeare).

Our first stop was at Weihaiwei, before the dawn, and only twinkling lights and dim outlines of hills against a velvet sky repaid us for such early rising in the dark. At Chefoo great excitement reigned. As we slowed down and anchored out from the shore, scores of gray, heavy, weather-beaten boats came yulphing out to meet us, with their freight of shouting men and women seeking food.

Soon we were in a little sampan, nearing shore. Then followed a short hour's exploration of the place. Wholly deserted, with its buildings mostly closed, Chefoo was desolate, its summer gayeties departed and its pebbly, sandy beach alone, but for some straggling cooler seeking searoom for their winter needs. . . . In the morning, we had reached the Pei Ho River which would bear us to Tientsin and until noon we fairly glided on its quiet surface, seated out on deck. First there were towns of flat mud

"Knowledge of Salvation"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE history of civilization, there have always been found those who have protested against the superstitions and ignorance which would hold mankind in bondage to tradition and dogma. Such heroic ones, having a great hunger, and thirst for spiritual reality, have not been content until they have tried to awaken in others the same spiritual aspiration. Such a one was John Wyclif, who, in the latter part of the fourteenth century, translated the Bible into the English language. He has been called the "morning star" of the Reformation, because he was the first reformer who dared to take his stand against the beliefs of the Christendom around him, to break through the traditions of the past, and to assert the freedom of religious thought.

The church of Wyclif's day was at a very low ebb, spiritually, and the Bible, written in Latin, could be read only by scholars and learned men. Wyclif felt that the fetters of ignorance and bigotry must be broken, and that the first step was to give to the people of England a Bible which they could read for themselves. In spite of the most bitter hatred and persecution, he persisted in his work and translated the Latin Bible into the homely, vigorous English of the plain people. And everywhere the people were eager to read for themselves the simple truths of the Bible. Although it first appeared in manuscript, and only the wealthier class could afford to buy it, the book had a wide circulation, people gathering in little groups to hear parts of it recited by those who had committed certain chapters to memory.

In the first chapter of Luke's Gospel we read of the prophecy of Zacharias, who said of his son, afterward known as John the Baptist, that he should "go before the face of the Lord to prepare his ways; to give knowledge of salvation unto his people by the remission of their sins." In Wyclif's Bible the words, "to give knowledge of salvation," are rendered, "to give science and helthe to his people."

In her Message to The Mother Church in 1902 (p. 15) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, tells an interesting fact in connection with this. She says: "Six weeks I waited on God to suggest a name for the book I had been writing. Its title, Science and Health, came to me in the silence of night, when the steadfast stars watched over the world, when slumber had fled, and I rose and recorded the hallowed suggestion." Some months after this a friend showed her a copy of Wyclif's Bible, and pointed out the passage

houses huddled close with chimneys towering high above them, separately built outside for cooking purposes. The mud looked fresh and neatly plastered, as at this season of the year, after the summer rains have cut into their roofs and sides, the men about the country must all come home and plaster them anew. The people swarmed about the narrow muddy paths where nothing green was seen to grow, their cotton clothing adding enlivening spots of blue to drab and dingy groups of square, flat-roofed abodes.

Then miles of lavender, feathery-tipped water reeds bent their soft wind-swept tops before the wash our boat sent out along their muddy banks. And further on were wooded fields and little farms where yellow corn was drying on the mud-baked roofs. Out in the melon fields were tents of grass, where toilers of the soil would sit and guard their crops throughout the day and night.

Long narrow tributaries would away to unseen distances, where often trees bent low along their sides.

The engineer came out on deck and said for twenty years he had passed through these waters watching change creep slowly on. In former days there was no rice grown here, and steamers laden with rice from the south bore it as tribute to the Empress and her "Bannermen." For many years, however, work has been carried on by the Conservancy Board. The muddy bottomed rivers held down by heavy mats of reeds and branches of Acacia trees. Sometimes its course is changed, and endless irrigation, streams carry the brackish water through the now fertile fields. Thousands of acres, too, are given up to rice; rotation of the crops is carried out, willows and tall Acacias have been planted everywhere and early in the spring the wheat is grown before the rice and soy beans. In other words, the country has now been transformed.

What a joy once more to breathe the dusty air of old Peking—to see the camel-trains and donkeys passing by—to traverse narrow gray-walled hutongs, and to live again in a small charming Chinese house! More than a year had passed, and we had dreamed of coming back, and I had often wondered how it would all seem to us a second time. Would any of the glamour have worn off the mystery departed, or the joy have gone? The weeks which followed more than allayed my fears. What are a few months' absence from a city which has been so long shrouded in mystery? Its brilliant history clinging, and its gorgeous art only ennobled by the soft creeping on of time.

In this delightful Chinese home we were most hospitably and warmly welcomed. In the morning, we had reached the Pei Ho River which would bear us to Tientsin and until noon we fairly glided on its quiet surface, seated out on deck. First there were towns of flat mud

where Wyclif had used these words. "This was my first inkling," Mrs. Eddy adds, on the following page, "of Wyclif's use of that combination of words, or of their rendering."

So across the centuries these two great reformers touched hands, linked by a common desire to serve mankind. It might be said of them that they shared the spirit of Isaiah when he said: "For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake, I will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp, that burneth." They have been watching men on the walls of the spirit, Jerusalem, who have gathered out the stones and lifted up "a standard for the people."

The Science of Christianity, which Mrs. Eddy has elucidated in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is certainly giving this knowledge of salvation to all people. In this textbook, there has been revealed to the world the divine Principle of the Science which Jesus, the Christ, preached and demonstrated. This textbook makes it possible for everyone to understand the Bible, and to demonstrate for himself the truth which it contains. In the last paragraph of the Preface to Science and Health (p. xii) Mrs. Eddy writes: "In the spirit of Christ's charity—as one who 'hoped all things, endured all things,' and is joyful to hear consolation to the sorrowing and healing to the sick—she commits these pages to honest seekers for Truth."

The story of Mrs. Eddy's life and the difficulties she went through in giving this truth to the world will be appreciated more as the prejudices of her own age give way to the broader test of time. When seen in a larger perspective, future generations will yield to her that which grateful thousands give her today, reverence and gratitude.

When Jesus spoke to his disciples of the Comforter who would come in his name, he said: "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot hear them now. Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth." In the modern days, when mankind has been tossed hither and thither by religious doubt and has fed on the barren husks of materiality, there has been much need of a Comforter. Eager modern thought demands a religion which is both scientific and spiritual. Christian Science satisfies those who are hungering and thirsting for such a religion; and those who seek its loving ministrations in humility and meekness are being healed morally, physically, and spiritually.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE PUBLISHERS UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Penny Wise

The Awakening

By EMILIE BLACKMORE STAPP

CHAPTER I

"SUCH a question, Father! Do you think it is quite fair for you to ask me to decide?" Penelope Wiseman was perched on the arm of the big old-fashioned chair that had stood as long as she could remember by the west window in the library. Every evening after dinner, they sat together in the twilight—a time recognized by Judge Wiseman as belonging to his daughter. When she was a tiny girl, he used to tell her stories before her mother came to take her away to bed. As she grew older, they would talk over the events of the day. Whatever other arrangements it was necessary to make for the evening, he always tried to keep free this special time, claimed by his daughter as her own.

Perhaps there would not have existed between father and daughter so close a tie nor so great a dependence on each other for happiness had there been more members of the family. Sometimes, when the days were long, it seemed to Penelope that for a hundred years she had lived in the big, white house with only her father and Margaret, the faithful, elderly maid. And now she felt very old. She was a freshman in East High and her father wanted to talk about sending her away to school.

The Judge's Question
"If you had a little girl and longed to keep her a little girl, and every one seemed suddenly trying to make her grow old, what would you do, Penny dear?"

Judge Wiseman asked this in much the same manner he might have used had he been speaking to an older person. "I had thought of a school where she would have only young girls for friends and good women to mother her."

So grave was his tone that his daughter, who had settled herself airily on the arm of his chair, took possession of his knee before replying.

"What have I done that makes you want to send me away?"
"It wasn't much of anything, only I did not realize you were growing up until—well, until I passed you coming down the street this afternoon with those boys and girls and—"

"And what?"
"And then, later, when I saw you down in the garden with Dick Westlake—"

"What were we doing, Father? I can't seem to remember anything about it except that Dick was telling me why he wanted to go to Dartmouth."

"You were both so absorbed in talking that when I called, neither of you heard me. It startled me, Penny Wise, for you always used to be watching for me to come home. The queer little nickname that he had given her long ago slipped out unconsciously. When the mother had called the baby "Penelope," after her own sister, he had said: "She is such a wise-looking baby that my special name for her shall be 'Penny Wise.'"

"You dear old Dad!" The girl spoke quickly. "I'd rather be with you than anyone else in the world. You know

that I do seem more grown-up since starting to high school. I wonder why?"

"That's my very point, child! You are not grown-up. Can't you see, Penny Wise, why I can't bear to lose my little girl?" At these words, she sprang from his knee and drawing herself to her full height, spoke with mock seriousness.

"Look at me, Judge Wiseman, please, and see how tall I am!"

"You are too tall!"

"And see how I can dance!" Picking up a couch pillow, she danced round and round the room, and then, laughing through her teeth at her father's arms.

"Don't worry, Dad, even if I could grow to be as tall as a telephone pole, I would stay little if I wanted to. You and I will have a beautiful time this summer just as we always have." She patted his hand affectionately.

"I wish you still liked to play with dolls and to have tea parties under the trees, and—"

The Little Brick Oven
"And oh, Dad, do you remember my little brick oven and how Ruth and I used to bake potatoes and roast wienies and sometimes you would come home early and have lunch with us? What fun we had!"

"Indeed, I do remember. You are not using the little brick oven any more, are you?"

"If you like I will have a large brick one made. Then surely you and Ruth would enjoy playing together just as you used to. Only yesterday I saw a French doll big enough even for you, Penny."

Judge Wiseman's voice grew cheerfully reminiscent. The room was full of shadows and it was easy to imagine that the young girl cuddled in his arms would delight in a new doll.

It was difficult for him to think of Penelope other than as a child. To his intimate friends she had the same curious faculty of seeming singularly young. Was it due to the short, blonde hair that curled about her face in much the same fashion it had when she was four? It was soft, shimmering hair, that invited you to touch it with light fingers, as you would in passing the round, blonde head of a child. Perhaps it was the eyes that kept so young. They were big, dark, and full of life, with long, dark lashes. To look into them was to give one the feeling of uncharted, transparent windows. Her eyes never wavered when she talked with you, but had the steady trustfulness that comes from happy, care-free childhood.

While Penelope vaguely understood her father's feeling, yet she laughed at the vision of herself with a new doll.

"Better not buy the French doll for me, Dad. Everyone would laugh and tease me just as they did when you brought me the paper dolls from New York. Of course, they were beautiful," she added loyally.

"Do you know, Penny Wise, it never seems to me you were growing up very fast until today."

"It is such a queer old world, Father. You don't want me to grow up and Ruth's mother told her she would be glad when she was older. Is that the difference between fathers and mothers?"

Judge Wiseman ignored the last question and said:

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On Caring for Books

OUR friends, the books, need much loving care. If they could speak for themselves doubtless there are many requests they would make of their readers. Here are some of them:

Please use a proper bookmark and never turn down my crisp, fresh corners, and never use a pencil or any other thick object as a bookmark for—breaks n. ditch.

Please give me plenty of room on the bookcase shelf and don't loosen my binding by pulling the top of my back.

When you have finished reading me, return me to the shelf or place me on a table, but never on chairs, and never, never on a hot radiator. The heat dries out my glue and loosens my binding. Always close me when you lay me down, and never lay me face down while open, for that may break my stitches.

"What fun you are, Dad! I'll wear my knickers and we'll just see who can climb the most trees. We can climb trees if we wear our old clothes. Then we need not care if we fall into the creek."

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open them. To open a new book properly the first time is most important. Some books have their backs broken the very first time they are opened.

To open a new book, place the back of the binding on a table and open the front cover till it touches the table. Run your finger firmly along the cover next to the binding.

Then do the same with the back cover. Now open a few pages at the front and run your fingers along them at the binding. Then do the same with a few pages at the back. And again a few pages at the front and so on alternately till the entire book is pressed open. Then repeat the entire process.

Heavy books should not be placed between bookends with the front down, for this causes them to sag away from the binding. Set them on end.

Thoughtfulness will suggest other ways in which books may be given loving care so that they may be read by the largest possible number of people.

Borrowed books should have a place of their own, where they will be safe. And this will remind the borrower to return them at the proper time so that they may be read by the largest possible number of people.

Some publishers now enclose a slip in new books telling how to

Music of Many Lands

Music of Old England

By FANNY BUCHANAN

Every country has its own music, just as it has its own language, its cities, its great buildings. Few of us may visit all these different countries and come to know their places of interest; few of us may know the language of many different countries. But with the music it is different. We may wonderfully easily hear and come to know the music of almost every country. Phonograph and player piano are carrying foreign music into every home; even the strange music of China, faithfully pressed into the little black disk, is carried around the world.

"Music of Many Lands" is just a little introduction to some of the music which girls and boys in many lands love to hear. Now, an introduction is just an introduction. We come really to know people, places, languages, by association. So you must hear often the music to which you are introduced through your music corner. At the end of a year, you will find that you have made music friends that you will always keep. And, too, you may feel that you have become acquainted with girls and boys of many lands, through the music which they love.

THINK of three words which describe some general characteristic of the people of England. Then, in listening to English music, notice whether the three words could be used to describe its general character. What three words could be used to, in some degree, describe each of these three English favorites?

"Nancy Lee," a song of the sea—Wendell Phillips.
"Flamboyant Sword Dance," an old folk tune.
"Pomp and Circumstance," a famous march—Elgar.

"Nancy Lee"
With the rolling sea surrounding England, with English men sailing English boats wherever boats can sail, of course England will have sailor songs. "Nancy Lee" is a song of the sailor of half-a-hundred years ago, the brawny sailor who climbed masts and set sail in the face of lashing tempests. Times and ships have changed, but the sea is the same. While the great ocean liner of today rolls on the same mighty waves, the modern natty sailor likes to whistle the old chorus as he presses the electric button which now acts in place of the old-time rigging.

Some of the words of "Nancy Lee" may not be quite plain to a landsman. "Yee ho" is an old-time sailor call used, as boys today call "Whoop, whoop!" "Trow" is a term of assurance, as a sailor today would say "Sure."

Of all the wives as'er you know, Yee ho, lads, ho, yee ho! There's none like Nancy Lee I trow, Yee ho, yee ho, yee ho! See there she stands and waves her hand upon the quay. An' every day when I'm away she'll wait for me. An' whisper when tempests blow, for Jack at sea. Yee ho, lads, ho, yee ho!

Adams, the man who set this poem to music, spent many of his boyhood days about the wharves of Liverpool. He knew the sailors; he heard them sing and whistle their sea songs; he heard their yams. But he must have had a real sail with them to be able so well to put the roll of the ship into music.

"Flamboyant Swords"
Out of the dim past of ancient England have come many games which are played to music. The tunes and the movements are so rollicking that these old English musical games are favorites wherever folk-dancing is known. An English

man, Cecil J. Sharp, made a careful study of these games. In his books may be found the history, the meaning, the description of, and the instructions for these dances.

The Flamboyant is one of the most spectacular. It is performed by eight dancers. Each carries a sword, usually a long wooden one, and these swords are used in all of the figures of the rapidly-moving dance. The most thrilling moment is when the dancers, at a rapid skip-stop, close in a small circle, from which they open in a line with the captain holding aloft the eight swords, locked in a circular figure.

This dance which is generally performed by men and boys, requires much practice. In some fishing villages it is part of the Christmas festivities and is performed by carefully trained fishermen. Aside from the interest of the dance, the music is well worth hearing for its own sake. This is why it has lived so long, for once heard, it is not easily forgotten.

"Pomp and Circumstance"
When a president is inaugurated, or a king is crowned, there is need of music for a festive march. This music must be grand and formal, yet happy. The English composer, Sir Edward Elgar, has made a march with just enough joyous dignity to fit such occasions, and named it "Pomp and Circumstance." It was played at the coronation of King Edward.

The music opens with all the bustle and excitement of a gathering crowd. Listening, it is easy to picture the scene of a coronation—people in holiday dress from all parts of the British Empire, assembling in streets where pennants hang, flags wave, and scarfs flutter. Soon there is a change in the music. It is as though the laughter and chatter of the people gave way to song, a strong steady song, almost like a great hymn. All of Britain marching and singing! (This part of the "Pomp and Circumstance" march is now used as an ode. The words are "Land! Hope and Glory," by A. C. Benson.)

There is a grand ending theme which again gives the feeling of a great assembly of moving people. "Pomp and Circumstance" is not only used as a festive march, but has become such a favorite that it is often found on concert programs of both band and orchestra.

[Look for articles in this series on the first Thursday in each month.]

Anno Domini 1926

86	65	92	83
84	91	66	85
67	88	81	90
89	82	87	68

By Geo. Satter
Find the Digit Which, if Placed Before Each of the Above Numbers, Will Make All Rows, Columns, and Both Diagonals Total 1926.

Q. What is the difference between a tree and an airplane?
A. One sheds its leaves and the other leaves its shed.

Something to Make

A Japanese Garden

PERHAPS, as you have looked in at the fascinating Japanese dish-gardens in the show windows of an Oriental shop, you have wanted to possess one of these delightful dish-gardens of moss, water, and plant-life that has been arranged in miniature landscape with Japanese figures, pagodas, bridges, and boats. One may easily make them oneself, and there is an interest in planning one that is not found in the ready-made dish-garden in the shop-window. Try it yourself. It will cost next to nothing. The Japanese figure comes in sets. For 50 cents you could possess a bridge, a pagoda, and some wee figures to set into a finished landscape.

Two essential requirements to start with are 10 cents' worth of ordinary builders' cement, and a careful selection of Japanese figures, pagodas, bridges, and boats. These make a good substitute for "dwarf trees" used in the purchased gardens. They keep fresh a long time. You may, renew them. And, though a dwarf tree is charming, it is costly. Your garden need not possess it; you may substitute a wee fern plant or the twigs of cedar or box-wood.

The next step is to achieve a good-sized dish in which to build your landscape garden. When made, the garden will stay fresh in a sunny window, growing naturally and needing little care. You will notice that all Japanese gardens made in dishes have been made after a plan in which water and earth balance each other in the dish. This has to be built and planned. Make your decision. You may build a river to run across the dish or you may prefer a lake with an island, or even just a high rocky promontory, with a lake beneath. Your dish should be a guide in arranging this. A small dish 8 or 10 inches' width will not permit anything but a very simple landscape.

The dish should be at least three inches deep—deeper, if possible. A shallow flower-dish may be used such as bulwer grown in winter. This is about the right depth.

Build across its center a double wall of the pebbles, using builders' cement to hold them in place. This is a river bed. Do not build the dish wall as high as the sides of the dish, except close to the rim of the dish where it may be raised. Allow for moss to cover the earth side that fills in each section upon either side of the dish.

Let the double walls of the river

dry well for at least one day. Then run some liquid cement made with builders' cement along the "bed" of the river. Strew this with coarse bird-gravel. Let this dry a day.

Next, fill in each side of the river wall with good earth. Press this into place. Fit the moss over it. Plant any fern where you wish it to grow. The moss may be made quite firm, and tucked in at the edges near the rim of the dish. Water the moss, and then put water into your river bed.

The last touches will be in the finishing of the landscape. The Japanese figures, pagodas, bridges, and boats, the wee figures. You will find it much fun to place them. Occasionally change them for others. The wee cedar twigs make charming trees to grow close to the river bank. And the garden landscape will need no care except to fill the dish occasionally with water in its river bed.

Where one is ambitious to have a "real" Japanese garden, the wee dwarf trees may be purchased, and one may also make a much more elaborate landscape with "island" and "mountain" and jutting promontory over water. A large-sized galvanized baking dish will permit of all this. It should be first given a good coat of enamel paint—automobile paint or ordinary enamel will do. When dry, plant the "landscapes" you wish to build in it making it well proportioned. Where an "island" is built, that will require its own circle of pebbles to hold its earth firm.

The real charm of these bits of outdoors in dishes is to keep them simple—suggestive. Try not to overload with figures and many figures. Change the figures and arrangement often. And it will be a thing of beauty and a joy for many days when one longs for green fields and streams—while snow blows outside your window.

The Japanese garden of bought by mail from well-known importing houses. And the dishes make lovely gifts. They sell well at bazaars also.

Key to puzzle published Dec. 31.

PAPER
AWARE
FATES
ERECT
RESTS

SCHOOLS—United States
The Mount Royal School
316 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland
For Boys and Girls
Sub-Primary thru two years High School.
Catalogue sent upon request.
MRS. RUTH CARTER EBERSON, Principal

CAMPS FOR BOYS
LEELANAU CAMPS
In the North Woods on Lake Michigan
Tutoring, Arts, Crafts, Horseback Riding, Camp Sports and Recreations.
LEELANAU FOR BOYS
Glen Arbor, Mich.
WILLIAM BEALS, Director
1120 Belt Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Write for booklet.

KOHANNA FOR GIRLS
Maple City, Mich.
MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER, Director
1388 Granite Place, St. Louis, Mo.
Write for booklet.

These camps advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor

Who Knows?

1. In what city of the United States is this year's sesquicentennial to be celebrated?
2. For what is Sir Edwin Landseer famous?

3. Where is Venezuela? What does the name mean?
4. What is the highest mountain in Africa?

5. Who wrote "Don Quixote"?
Answers to last week's questions:

Liberty Bell was rung on New Year's Eve because this is the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. George Washington was born in England. Emilio Vandervelde, who signed the Locarno Treaty for Belgium

STOCK MARKET
PRICES FOLLOW
UPWARD COURSE

Motor Issues Are Prominent
in Trading—Some New
Highs

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Stock prices moved upward today on a subsidence of recent selling pressure and a resumption of pool operations on a broad scale.

Call money was again in plentiful supply, the stock exchange official rate standing at 4 per cent, but outside funds being available at as low as 3 1/2 per cent.

Stiffening gasoline and a formal price, and expectation of the Barnsdall-Waiter merger, and the fact that the Phillips-Simms merger early next week revived speculative interest in the oil shares.

Merger reports also stimulated activity in the rails. Special strength of the sugar shares was in anticipation of the unusually heavy consumption of the product this year.

Equipment responses to reports of increasing rail inquiries while rumors of new super-power projects and higher dividends formed the basis for much of the speculation in the public utilities.

General Electric, Phoenix Hoist, Westinghouse Air Brake, and U. S. Hoffman Machinery sold 3 to 4 points above yesterday's final quotations in the early afternoon.

Pacific Coast Company, which recorded a sensational advance of 12 points in yesterday's late trading, fell back 7 points on realizing.

Foreign exchanges were steady, and a broadening demand for railroad obligations again bolstered the bond market in today's dealings. Official announcements of record-breaking freight traffic for 1925, and of December preliminary earnings directed attention to the earnings position of the carriers, and stimulated a renewed inquiry for popular bonds.

Substantial gains were registered by Delaware and Hudson Company, Frisco Adjustment, Georgia & Alabama, Chicago, Terre Haute & Evansville, and Southern Railway, and Norfolk & Western convertible, the latter Peoria & Eastern income, as the result of activity in the sugar group caused by a break in the prices of Eastern sugar, and Cuba Cane Sugar, and a firming trend in the sugar market.

Through contracting of the American Ice Co., seen in the selling of Utah Power & Light, and the fact that the company had been submitted by Harris, Forbes & Co. for a \$2,500,000 loan, San Juan, Porto Rico, public improvement 4 1/2 per cent bonds.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Jan. 7	Jan. 6
200 Abitibi	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Alcoa	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Alcan	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Amalg	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Anaconda	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Asarco	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 BHP	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Can Pac	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Chgo & N	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Col & Pac	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Consol	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Copper	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Erie	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Gen'l	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 H. & N.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Ind. & N.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Int'l	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Iron	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 J. & E.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Kan. & O.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Lehigh	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 L. & N.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 M. & E.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 M. & N.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 M. & P.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 M. & S.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 M. & T.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 M. & W.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
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200 N. & E.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & F.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & G.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & H.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & I.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & J.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & K.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & L.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & M.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & O.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & P.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & Q.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & R.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & S.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & T.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & U.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & V.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & W.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & X.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & Y.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & Z.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4

DIVIDENDS

Biglow-Hartford Carpet Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred and common stocks, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

Hercules Powder declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred and common stocks, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

The Horn & Hardart Company of New York declared an extra dividend of 12 1/2 cents a share on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

Massachusetts Gas declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

Arizona Electric declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

North Boston Lighting Properties declared an extra dividend of \$1.50 a share on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

West Penn Electric declared an extra dividend of \$1.50 a share on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

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ARCHERSON'S BIG 1926 BUDGET

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The 1926 budget of Archerston, which will call for expenditures of \$300,000, was announced today by the city manager.

The budget, which is the largest in the city's history, is based on a projected population of 100,000 and a projected income of \$10,000,000.

The budget calls for expenditures of \$300,000, which is a 10 per cent increase over the 1925 budget.

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The budget calls for expenditures of \$300,000, which is a 10 per cent increase over the 1925 budget.

STEEL COMPANY OFFERING

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The annual subscription of the United States Steel Corporation, which is the largest in the company's history, was announced today by the company.

The subscription, which is the largest in the company's history, is based on a projected population of 100,000 and a projected income of \$10,000,000.

The subscription calls for expenditures of \$300,000, which is a 10 per cent increase over the 1925 subscription.

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The subscription calls for expenditures of \$300,000, which is a 10 per cent increase over the 1925 subscription.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—The new

Stutz vertical eight-cylinder motor, which is the largest in the company's history, was announced today by the company.

The motor, which is the largest in the company's history, is based on a projected population of 100,000 and a projected income of \$10,000,000.

The motor calls for expenditures of \$300,000, which is a 10 per cent increase over the 1925 motor.

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The motor calls for expenditures of \$300,000, which is a 10 per cent increase over the 1925 motor.

AMERICAN METAL COMPANY

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The annual subscription of the American Metal Company, which is the largest in the company's history, was announced today by the company.

The subscription, which is the largest in the company's history, is based on a projected population of 100,000 and a projected income of \$10,000,000.

The subscription calls for expenditures of \$300,000, which is a 10 per cent increase over the 1925 subscription.

The subscription is based on a projected population of 100,000 and a projected income of \$10,000,000.

The subscription calls for expenditures of \$300,000, which is a 10 per cent increase over the 1925 subscription.

INDUSTRIAL RAYON CORPORATION

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Industrial Rayon Corporation has completed the first year of its operations, and has announced today that it has produced 2,000,000 pounds of rayon.

The corporation, which is the largest in the company's history, is based on a projected population of 100,000 and a projected income of \$10,000,000.

The corporation calls for expenditures of \$300,000, which is a 10 per cent increase over the 1925 corporation.

The corporation is based on a projected population of 100,000 and a projected income of \$10,000,000.

The corporation calls for expenditures of \$300,000, which is a 10 per cent increase over the 1925 corporation.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Consols for money today were 103 1/2, and the 3 per cent Rand Mines were 103 1/2.

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BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Jan. 7	Jan. 6
200 Abitibi	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Alcoa	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
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200 BHP	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
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200 Gen'l	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 H. & N.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
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200 Int'l	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Iron	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 J. & E.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Kan. & O.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Lehigh	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
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200 M. & N.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 M. & P.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 M. & S.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 M. & T.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 M. & W.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
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200 N. & C.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
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200 N. & E.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & F.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & G.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & H.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & I.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & J.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & K.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & L.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & M.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & O.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & P.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & Q.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & R.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & S.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & T.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & U.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & V.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & W.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & X.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & Y.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & Z.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:40 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Jan. 7	Jan. 6
200 Abitibi	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Alcoa	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
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200 Gen'l	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
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200 Ind. & N.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Int'l	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 Iron	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
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200 M. & P.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 M. & S.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 M. & T.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 M. & W.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
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200 N. & E.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & F.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & G.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & H.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & I.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4
200 N. & J.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Shore Birds of Massachusetts

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

STUDENTS of bird life, an ever-increasing army, can scarcely fail to applaud the enterprise which has prompted the Department of Agriculture of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to prepare and publish an authoritative work on the Birds of Massachusetts and New England. The preparation and production of such a work is truly a great enterprise. The collection of the material for so comprehensive a work on ornithology in itself involves a tremendous amount of labor of the highest order. In this the most painstaking order, in the lead of New York which, at great expense in 1843 authorized a comprehensive book on the birds of New York, and again in 1909 published a mammoth work in two volumes on the bird life of that State. Those volumes, however, were not placed on sale, but distributed through the officials of the State, a fact greatly to be regretted. Notwithstanding that, although it is the most valuable work on the birds of New York that has ever been compiled, it can now be purchased only through the dealer in second-hand books. Massachusetts wisely offers the volume for sale at a comparatively low price.

Part I of the work which has recently appeared deals with "water birds, marsh birds and shore birds," leaving to two subsequent volumes consideration of song and inland game birds. The first volume, as will the others, bears the name of author of Edward Howe Forbush, an ornithologist, one of the best known authorities on birds in the United States, especially on their economic value to mankind. For many years Mr. Forbush has been a careful observer of birds in the open field, and much information contained in this work is first-hand. He has also enlisted the services of a large number of skilled field observers, making of the work a compendium of intimate information of the birds of New England.

The work deals not alone with the familiar varieties, both summer and winter residents, and the travelers which pass through during the seasons of migration, but it also contains most interesting accounts of the occasional and rare visitors, some of which perhaps there is but a single record of their appearance in the territory under consideration. Several southern varieties, which driven before the tropical storms, which occasionally sweep this coast, touch the shore of Cape Cod, are included in the list, so that the volumes constitute a treatise on bird life which is much more comprehensive in its scope than any other work on New England birds, and which was issued only a few years ago. Mr. Forbush inaugurated the plan of issuing bulletins containing information, gathered from a wide area along the Atlantic coast, relative to the habits of the bird denizens of that territory, including their food, movements, behavior in storms, and many other interesting items. This information properly summarized and in excellent literary style, now appears in this work.

Mr. Forbush has also taken a keen interest in bird-banding, a practice only recently undertaken, and now widely adopted by bird students. Much of the information thus gathered, duly classified and arranged, appears in these pages adding a new and immensely interesting feature. Prior to the adoption of the custom of bird-banding, the movements of birds were for the most part conjectured, except to the general direction of their migration routes. Now, much reliable information is at hand, a fact which lends a new impetus to bird study. A well arranged map shows the surprisingly wide area over which black-crowned herons, traveled in two years. The birds when young were banded at Barnstable, and in the course of two years were reported from as widely separated points as Jamaica, Key West, Louisiana, central Pennsylvania, Maine and central Canada.

In accordance with the plan of the General Court providing for the preparation and production of this work, much attention is given to the economic value of the different varieties of birds, their uses and relation to mankind. A notable feature in connection with the study of each species is the study of its habits and habits. Here the literary skill of the author finds expression and many of the paragraphs are delightful reading. The descriptions of the plumage, the comprehensive, dealing with the most minute detail of this subject. A feature not found in other works of this character are the paragraphs on moulting, which give the time when the different species change their plumage, and the variations in the colors which ensue.

There are also many excellent field notes which assist the student in identifying the species in the open. How the birds are observed, sometimes of several hundred yards. Such eminent authorities as Dr. T. S. Palmer, secretary of the A. O. U.; Dr. Willet Coues, an accepted authority of his day; C. William Beebe, F. H. Allen and other notable discuss the question in the light of their wide experience.

The chapter on gulls and wild ducks contains much information which cannot fail to delight the lover of these beautiful ornaments of our rivers, lakes and shores. The illustrations are a notable feature of this volume. Thirty plates in color from drawings by Louis Agassiz Fuertes, America's best known bird artist, add a distinct charm to the pages. The drawings are true to life as assured by the reputation of the artist; while the color work is as near perfect as human eye can conceive. There are, besides, colored illustrations of the birds in black and white, reproductions of photographs taken from life. Nothing is wanting in the artistic excellence of the illustrations. No better proof of the great progress in the art of color illustration could be had than to contrast these pictures with those found in the "follies" accompanying Wilson's Ornithology, published a hundred years ago, the first important published work on American birds. The

pictures were crudely colored by hand, and far from accurate in their representation of the plumage of the different species. The colors have, however, retained their brilliancy to a remarkable degree.

Like all other practical friends of the birds, Mr. Forbush is deeply interested in their protection, especially in saving the remnant of those varieties which are threatened with extinction. He sounds a timely note of warning regarding such splendid types as the upland plover, once common enough in New England, but now extremely rare; the woodcock, premier of American game birds, now so hotly pursued by the hunter with his highly trained dog and pump gun that unless some stringent game law be passed for its preservation, its extinction seems near at hand; that daintiest of shore birds, the piping plover, with so tiny a body as to have very little food value; yet under the fusillade of the hunter it has become a sadly reduced number, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Federal Government have protected it throughout the year.

In behalf of several other varieties which it seems are being rapidly reduced in numbers, Mr. Forbush utters warning, so that no reader of this volume need be in doubt as to the necessity of prompt and united action, if these characteristic birds of lake and shore are not to go the way of the passenger pigeon and the heath hen. No country in all the world has been so richly endowed by nature with bird life, both in variety and in numbers, as the United States. But as in the case of many of our natural resources, bird life has been so carelessly squandered that the varieties are already gone forever and others are approaching an untimely end.

Mr. Forbush renders a patriotic service in laying emphasis upon the immediate necessity of more stringent legislation for the protection of these thinning varieties.

It is to be regretted that the edition of Mr. Forbush's work is limited

In the Ship Lanes

SHIPBUILDING in American yards during 1925 received a considerable impetus through the placing of orders for several large vessels designed primarily for passenger service. As a result, it is reported, the yards were engaged in building merchant vessels during the last year compared with 33 the previous year. Of these, 33 yards still have orders on hand.

The principal orders were those for the combined passenger and freight ships for New England and the West Indies. Among these were six ships for the Clyde Line, three for the Merchants & Miners, one each for the Old Dominion, the New York & New England Steamship and the Matson Line. The last is one of the largest ships to be built in American yards. It is a 10,000-ton liner, to be built in American yards. The cost exceeds \$6,000,000 and when completed the ship is to be used in the Hawaiian service from San Francisco.

New Ships Ordered

Another large order recently placed called for a 600-foot steamship for the International Mercantile Marine, the largest of its kind. It is to be built in American yards, and equipped with turbo-electric drive. It is to be placed in the intercoastal service between New York and California. As a result of the business handled by the steamship Kroenland of the same company, between New York and Miami, it is understood that a new ship for this route also.

The output for 49 American shipyards in 1925, according to Marine Engineering and Shipping, was 340 ships, of 100,000 tons gross, and 31 per cent in tonnage, as compared with tonnage of 1924, while ships under construction total 35 per cent more tonnage than in 1924.

A year ago, the major portion of the shipbuilding was of steam-driven craft, motorships comprising only 3 per cent of the tonnage. Likewise yards on the Atlantic Coast exceeded the combined work done by those on the Pacific, the Great Lakes and on western waters.

Southern Services Increase

American shipping has received a decided impetus from the heavy travel to Florida. New lines are being proposed to make the winter season a profitable one. The notable feature in connection with the study of each species is the study of its habits and habits. Here the literary skill of the author finds expression and many of the paragraphs are delightful reading. The descriptions of the plumage, the comprehensive, dealing with the most minute detail of this subject. A feature not found in other works of this character are the paragraphs on moulting, which give the time when the different species change their plumage, and the variations in the colors which ensue.

There are also many excellent field notes which assist the student in identifying the species in the open. How the birds are observed, sometimes of several hundred yards. Such eminent authorities as Dr. T. S. Palmer, secretary of the A. O. U.; Dr. Willet Coues, an accepted authority of his day; C. William Beebe, F. H. Allen and other notable discuss the question in the light of their wide experience.

General Classified

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REAL ESTATE

Florida Estate For Sale

Lake front property, 100 x 500, including distinctive 7-room brick house, 2 baths, perfect condition, all modern conveniences, 2-car garage, located in Lake Wales, 1 mile from O. J. tract, planted 4 years ago with over 225 useful and ornamental trees, including live oaks, palms, avocados, mangoes, etc. Lake Shore Boulevard crosses tract, enabling purchaser to dispose of several fine lots, retaining ample home site; price \$35,000. 1907, owner, Box 654, Lake Wales, Florida.

Dean Ponce & Co.

INCORPORATED
310 MERCANTILE LIBRARY BLDG.
Cincinnati Tel. Valley 774, Main 48

FOR SALE—2000 acres of coal and timber land, 1 mile from Southern Railway in Blount County, Tennessee, in heart of Chattanooga industrial district. \$20,000. 100 acres for sale. D-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 1408 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED MAINTENANCE MEN for territory; should know power plant field; state salary, experience and references in reply. Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, attendant, housekeeper, light duties in Protestant home. MRS. C. W. DOWE, 11 W. C. A., Cleveland, O.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT-SENSE

As one of the oldest patent firms in America we give inventors at lowest consistent charge a service noted for results, evidenced by many well-known patents of extraordinary value. LACEY & LACEY, 633 F St., Washington, D. C. Established 1890.

to 2000 copies. It seems assured that so small a number will be quickly disposed of, and as usual with such publications, it will go to an extraordinary price. Perhaps some enterprising publisher will arrange to produce a popular edition of this truly excellent work. Its merit entitles it to a much wider circulation. The two succeeding volumes of this series will be eagerly awaited by students of New England bird life.

W. H. BALLARD & CO.

INCORPORATED
45 MILK STREET
BOSTON

An Unusual Estate in Dedham

Convenient to Boston

In the exclusive park of the city, on beautiful street lined with trees, near station; an attractive stucco house in fine condition, with 10 rooms, 2 baths, 2 large sun porches, not water and other improvements; 2-car garage; beautiful lawn in front and garden in rear.

Price \$20,000. Terms.

Edward T. Harrington Co.

One State Street, Boston Main 6177

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—For rent, 3rd floor line between Seattle and Honolulu. The ship will sail every six weeks from Seattle, returning to San Francisco instead of Seattle. The freight ships will alternate with the Lurline in giving Seattle and Puget Sound ports a bi-weekly sailing to Hawaii. The Lurline, scheduled for departure for Seattle from Seattle Jan. 15, Feb. 27 and April 10.

Transatlantic Service Decreasing

During the next two months, the principal transatlantic lines will reduce the number of sailings as their principal ships either go on cruises or are given their annual overhauls. The Lurline, of the United States Lines, is to make her last round trip, and upon her return to New York the latter part of the month will be laid up.

The Aquitania of the Cunard Line

has not been in port for several weeks and the Berengaria will shortly be up for a few weeks. The Olympic of the White Star Line likewise has not been arriving at New York on her regular tri-weekly schedule. By mid-March, all the large ships will be ready for the transatlantic service again.

Liner Movements

S. S. Leviathan, United States, from New York Jan. 9 for Cherbourg and Southampton.

S. S. Berengaria, Cunard, from New York Jan. 9 for Cherbourg and Southampton.

S. S. Alaunia, Cunard, from New York Jan. 9 for Halifax, Cobh and Liverpool.

S. S. Antonia, Cunard, from New York Jan. 9 for Plymouth, Cherbourg and London.

S. S. Vestris, Lamport & Holt, from New York Jan. 9 for eastern coast of South America.

S. S. Reliance, United American, from New York Jan. 9 for West Indies cruise.

LORD ASTOR OPENS BRITISH INSTITUTE

Virginia House, Plymouth, to Work for Uplift Purposes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 26—Virginia House, Plymouth, the first institution to be opened in the West of England on the lines of Toyne Hall—the well known social institute founded for the purpose of helping and uplifting the poorer classes in London—owes its inception to the efforts of Lord and Lady Astor. The inauguration ceremony took place recently, when the new buildings were opened. These buildings, the Victoria Club, started in 1914, and an old disused chapel, both of which have been reconstructed and redecorated.

Lord Astor made it clear to his audience that although he and Lady Astor had been able to produce the building, it rested with the people themselves as to what the soul of the structure should become. One thing of which he was certain was that he did not want it to develop along the lines of party politics. He hoped that the settlement would be a sign of active citizenship and that they would apply the spirit of Christianity to their everyday endeavor.

Lady Astor who, ever since she started the little Victoria Club, has held before her the present achievement, said that it was like a dream come true. She had often felt how hard it was, when the club was full to overflowing to have to say "No" to the children who said "Can I come in, Miss." Politics, she declared, had never had a footing in the Victoria Club, and they would never set foot in Virginia House.

ELECTRICITY FOR DANISH RAILS

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Dec. 22 (Special Correspondence)—It has for some time been under contemplation by the Danish state railways to adopt Diesel electric motors on some lines. Two Danish engineering firms have now co-operated in the completion of drawings for a 200-horsepower motor of this type, the cost of which will be some 150,000 kroner, and they are confidently expected to be cheap to run.

Miamis Attracts New Seamen

A profession other than real estate is to be a part of Miami. A dozen gondoliers from Venice have arrived and are to man the gondolas at Coral Gables. With the gondolas a heavy motor boat, the motor boat, the gondoliers are

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

Congratulating our clients and customers, we announce the addition of

Irving Poole to our organization insuring even better service than ever. J. B. B.

W. H. BALLARD & CO. INCORPORATED 45 MILK STREET BOSTON

Scarsdale

New York's Delightful Suburb
Village of Homes

Have for you anything from a COTTAGE at \$11,500 to an ESTATE at \$300,000.

ELIZABETH LOCKE BOGART
44 Drake Road, Tel. Scarsdale 159

"A lot means a home
A home means a lot"

BONELLI-ADAMS CO. Realtors
110 State Street, Boston

SALESMEN WANTED

Advertising Specialties
Calendars, Fans, Leather, Thermometers and Greeting Cards for Specialty Advertisers.

B. R. BARNES, The Broderick Co.
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HELP WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Embroider, experienced, on high class ready-to-wear gown; state references and salary. Box 208, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PELIAM OR NEW ROCHELLE—Chauffeur, residing near this vicinity for New York and surrounding driving; state references, salary. Box 208, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

COOK'S HELPER at sanatorium; clean type, single, teachable, write MANAGER, 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL houseworker, white, four in family, N. Y. C. SLOUGH, Stamford, Conn.

MISS ALBION AGENCY desires positions for recommended governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. Phone Edgewood 9771, 509 W. 142 St., New York City.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted

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WANTED—Refined woman

thoroughly experienced in home for rent and study near New York (Christian Scientist preferred). Box B-83, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ALL-AROUND COOK, American, white, hotel or institution; go anywhere. Address Box B-214, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR wants position with private family; very careful driver. Box G-219, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

COLLEGE MAN, bookkeeper recently with New York Tribune, desires position; state references. Tel. Edgewood 4109, N. Y. C.

HOTEL stenographer, man, meat cutter or clerk; city or out. Box F-218, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housework, family, Christian Scientist preferred; reference, Box J-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C.—General houseworker; experienced colored woman desires position; good references. Tel. Edgewood 4109, N. Y. C.

SEMI-EXECUTIVE, 12 years' valuable office experience in home for rent and study near New York (Christian Scientist preferred). Box B-83, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY desires immediate connection with reliable firm where stenographic services are required; reference on request. Tel. Longacre 3058, N. Y. C.

YOUNG LADY with several years' experience in bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting; references accepted. Reference, Box B-214, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BERTHA HOERNER, 345 East 20th St., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALBERTA SMYTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE Office Positions for Discriminating People References Accepted. Box C-55, 12 Park Row, N. Y. C., Suite 1409. Barclay 1229

LOUISE C. HAIN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone North 1315.

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Miss Leora Houghton
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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Steefel Brothers
ALBANY, NEW YORK
20% Discount
on Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats
Advance Showing of Printed, Crepe de Chines 40 inches wide.
\$1.59 to \$3.75 a yard
PERKINS SILK SHOP
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20% Discount on Suits and Overcoats
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SPECIALISTS IN HATS AND SPORTS WEAR
GOWNS—WRAPS—COATS
148 STATE ST., ALBANY, N. Y.
Phone Main 7650

THE HILL RESTAURANT and LUNCH
272 Hudson Ave. Phone Main 3744-J
Regular dinner 40 cents, served from 11 a. m. to 8 p. m. Special Christmas Dinner Sunday 60 cents. Lunches put up to take out.
Cards, Calendars, Leather Goods, Stationery Gifts for every one.
MRS. LEAKE'S, 78 Maiden Lane
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Furniture of Character
497 Broadway Albany, N. Y.

COAL
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123 Water St., Albany, N. Y. Main 993

Woodlawn Cleaners and Dyers
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Quill St. and New Scotland Ave.
Work called for and delivered
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing
Telephone West 5108

VALETERIA
The better way of dressing that shapes your clothes.
Cleaners, Pressers, Dyers
ALBANY VALETERIA CO.
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Home-Made Candles and Ice Cream. Try a box of our Chocolate Coated Nuts, Fruits and Specialties

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Jewelry and Gift Shoppe. Expert Watch Repairing. Greeting Cards. Tel. 2480

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HARRY J. GALLE. 12 Markets. Delaware Ave. at La Salle Riv. 1702

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"Try Neustadter's First"

54th Flannel at \$2.50 and \$2.98 a yard. Carter's Union Suits for Men and Women from \$1.50 up. Blankets and Quilts. Complete line of Dry Goods and Men's Furnishings. Rubber Footwear. 2756 Delaware Avenue. RI. 2845

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SHOES for Men, Women and Children. 1st St. at 4th Ave.

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Lunches 65c—Dinners \$1.00. Sunday Dinner \$1.25. 22 Cottage Ave. Phone K. C. 1259

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PLUMBING CONTRACTOR. 9 East Second St., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone Oakland 6656

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Local and Long Distance Moving. Packing, Crating and Shipping. 45 South 2nd Avenue. Phone Oak 5877

BON TON DAIRY

BUTTER and EGGS. 157 So. Fourth Ave. Tel. Oak 8631

The MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY

Mount Vernon, N. Y. Resources over \$15,000,000. Invites Your Banking Business

MME. E. BLAND

For Style, Quality, Service, Cloaks and Gowns. 29 South 4th Avenue

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NEW YORK

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15 West Third Street. Laundry work, all descriptions. Prices consistent with work produced and service rendered.

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Taxi Service. Mount Vernon, New York

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ASTOR RESTAURANT

14 East First Street. Tel. Oak. 9309

New York City

Academy 2825. Established 1910

MME. ESTELLE

922 Amsterdam Ave., bet. 105-106th St. Dry Cleaning—Fancy Dyeing

WATSON & CO.

Est. 1857. Diamonds—Watches. 34 MAIDEN LANE. Cortlandt 2350

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THE FLORENCE SHOP. Attractive Woman's Wear. UNDERWEAR. HOSIERY. 7 West Fordham Road

Bronxville

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY. Quality Coal. Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

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671 Palmer Ave. Tel. 2440. Club Breakfast 7:30-9. Lunch 12-2. Sunday Dinner 3-5. Supper 6-7. Special arrangements for private parties. Orders taken for Cakes, Salads and Sandwiches

HARRY P. HOBLIN

Hardware, Houseware, Paints, Oils and Window Glass. 108 Kraft Avenue. Phone Br. 3923

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Shoes and Hosiery of the Better Kind. Studio Arcade, Bronxville. 135 95th Ave., Pelham

We Wish to Express Appreciation for the Patronage of Our Friends

ENGLISH & LEGGAT. Carpenters and Builders. 464 Highland Ave. Tel. Oakwood 7068

CEDAR STREET GARAGE

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CHOCOLATES. 2540 Webster Ave. near Fordham Rd. Tel. 2480

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Tailor & Valet. Cleaners and Dressers. 4049 Church Ave. Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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W. GARTNER. European Expert, formerly with C. Neill, New York. Reduced prices on our High-Class PERMANENT WAVING. Whole head \$1.00. Nestle's Lanol System. 1221 Church Ave., near E. M. St. Church Ave. Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Useful Gifts Men Appreciate

See Display Advertisement in This Issue. Joseph's

Men's Smart Haberdashery

137 E. Fordham Rd. 1619 Broadway. Bronx. Brooklyn

NEW YORK

Brooklyn

Ideal Cleaners & Dyers

We Clean, Press, Dry, Alter and Repair Everything. 521 Nostrand Ave. Lafayette 6329

Cedarhurst, L. I.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

To Prevent War; Not Profits Only

Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, who was chairman of the War Industries Board at Washington during the World War, contributes to the current Atlantic Monthly an article on "Taking the Profit Out of War." Mr. Baruch says that his interest in the topic was stimulated by an article by Sisley Huddleston, Paris correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, in the same magazine, entitled "An American Peace Plan." Mr. Huddleston's article was based upon the plan for the general conscription of man-power and of wealth, so far as might be necessary for the purpose of prosecuting a war, which has been urged by the American Legion, The Christian Science Monitor and other forces of public opinion.

It is quite apparent that Mr. Baruch's plan differs materially from that which the Monitor has urged. As a stroke at the profiteers, as a device for making a more efficient and less costly organization of industry in war time, it possesses obvious and notable value. We could wish, however, that its author had gone a little more explicitly into its merits as a deterrent to war. On this subject he says:

The application of this plan, besides making the Nation a coherent unit in time of war, would impress upon every class in society a sense of its own responsibility in such event. If it were known that this universal responsibility would be enforced, no class—social, financial, or industrial—could fail to understand that, in case of war, it would have to bear its fair share of the burdens involved, and would have to make sacrifices of profit, convenience, and personal liberty correlatively with those made by the soldiers in the field. To this extent the plan would act as a positive deterrent to any hasty recourse to force in an international controversy.

One thing that has definitely come from the war is the necessity of arranging affairs so that a portion of the population shall not be sent to the front to bear all the physical hardships and their consequences while others are left behind to profit by their absence. If applied at the outbreak, the War Industries Board (as it was functioning at the close of the World War) would prevent this, and, less than, if not remove, the social and economic evils that came as the aftermath of war.

To our mind the essence of any plan to discourage war by equalizing its burden lies in the literal enforcement of the clause, "no class—social, financial, or industrial—could fail to understand that, in case of war, it would have to bear its fair share of the burdens involved, and would have to make sacrifices of profit, convenience, and personal liberty correlatively with those made by the soldiers in the field."

Whether complete equalization of sacrifice can ever be attained is more than doubtful. No sacrifice is greater than that of life, and no possible discomfort or inconvenience in civil life is likely to equal the sufferings in the trenches, or on the battle field.

Mr. Baruch says that the conscription of wealth is "prohibited by our Constitution, contrary to the spirit of our social and political institutions, and impossible in practice." But as long as it is possible to take a youth from school and home, teach him to kill and send him to slow death on barbed wire or in a crumpled dugout, nothing should be impossible in the way of a levy upon the material possessions of other men. If the latter is "contrary to the spirit of our social and political institutions," what in the name of humanity is the former? And since it is unconstitutional now to take private property for public use without payment, some such constitutional amendment as has been urged by both great political parties should be adopted in order that the dollar should not be vested with a higher sanctity than the man.

Of course the thought of conscripting labor is repugnant to Labor. Undoubtedly the conscription of capital is unpleasing to capitalists. If a declaration of war means inevitably that both will be put into effect, neither Labor nor Capital will be eager to have war come. Time was that only small professional armies fought the battles of the nations. Peoples as a whole went about their daily affairs little vexed or discommodated by the fact that their nation was at war. The recent war engaged a great part of the able-bodied youth of the nations involved, and those who returned from service are firmly determined that war shall never come again.

It is to give effect to this determination that the American Legion has set up its demand for universal conscription—conscription of men for work as well as for fighting, and of such capital as may be necessary for the prosecution of the war. The veterans believe that if all faced the sacrifices they have met, or correlative ones, there would be more prolonged hesitancy about going into war. And they propose that the law shall be so drawn as to insure, so far as is humanly possible, this equality of sacrifice.

Mr. Baruch's plan is admirable as far as it goes. It has the merit of proceeding along lines already tested and found serviceable. It would, measurably, prevent profiteering, control prices, distribute available labor where it would be most needed. It would make the Nation a coherent whole in war-time. But it fails to meet the fundamental need if it is to act as a deterrent to war. It does not go far enough to establish that "universal responsibility," to create that equality of sacrifice which would impress on every individual the fact that in war he would be called upon to suffer—if not as much as the soldiers suffered in the Argonne or at the Marne, yet enough to make him hate the very name of war. Protection against rising prices, the overthrow of the profiteer, are both admirable ends to seek, but to make war hateful to all sorts and conditions of men is the end most necessary to attain.

It is not mere chance that the fact that San Francisco enjoyed its driest holiday season this last Christmas since prohibition became effective in America should have coincided with the decision of the State Attorney-General, that the Prohibition Party of California is a qualified party and entitled to a place on the ballot in the coming state primary election. Both facts pointed to the same conclusion—that the wets are fighting a losing battle. According to federal dry agents no drinking was discovered in any public gathering places in that city and not one arrest was made.

So closely related, in the thought of the people of the United States generally, and in the thought of senators and representatives in Congress, are the problems presented by the tariff as a whole and the particular problems having to do with what is referred to as "the exportable farm surplus," that it may prove both advantageous and necessary to consider them collectively. In the United States Senate, a few days ago, two resolutions were offered, one by Senator King of Utah, a Democrat, and the other by Senator Smoot, of the same State, a Republican, proposing an investigation of the operation of the flexible tariff clauses of the act of 1922 and of the functions and activities of the United States Tariff Commission in administering the particular provisions of the law.

That the resolutions which promise to open the entire question of tariff schedules for consideration at the present session of Congress were offered by both a Democratic and a Republican senator indicates the determination of the opponents of the existing schedules to force the whole issue of revision at this time, and, as well, the apparent realization of the Administration leaders that the challenge must be accepted. It is true, of course, that while the Senate is the first to deal with the matter in this more or less indirect form, any proposed legislation affecting specific schedules must originate in the House of Representatives. But the problem which seems to be involved is much more important, economically, than one dealing with a few disputed schedules. For many months, in the western and far western states, even among Republicans, there has been serious discussion, if not actual discontent, respecting the alleged inequalities of the existing law. Spokesmen representing the great agricultural industry have iterated and reiterated the declaration that present schedules oppress rather than benefit the farmer. It is insisted, despite the fact that the President, under the authority of the flexible tariff provisions, has increased the duty on wheat to 42 cents a bushel, and upon wheat products, to \$1.04 a hundred pounds without creating a market for wheat and its products, that there is a widespread dissatisfaction in the agricultural sections because of the claimed inability of the farmer to market his surplus crops except at prices below the point of remuneration for the cost of production.

It is pointed out in support of the farmers' case that notwithstanding the low price of wheat, corn, and other grains, the farmer is obliged to pay unreasonably high prices for manufactured articles because of the "unreasonably high duties imposed by said tariff act upon manufactured articles, of which condition the Tariff Commission has made no investigation and has recommended no measures of relief." The language quoted is from the resolution offered by Senator King.

Senator Smoot's resolution, which proposes an investigation during the present session of Congress by the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, and not by a special committee as urged by his colleague, deals less critically with the commission. Senator Smoot refrains from special or argumentative pleading, apparently contenting himself with a declared willingness to face an uncomfortable, if not an embarrassing situation. There is no indication that he assumes the fact to have been established that the Tariff Commission has not met the economic emergency which it is insisted exists, or that it cannot, by a proper exercise of its functions, deal with it satisfactorily.

It seems inevitable, from present indications, that, whichever resolution the Senate may adopt, a full and thoroughgoing investigation of the operation of the so-called flexible tariff law will be made. But it remains to be seen whether the somewhat formidable opposition to the Administration theory as embraced in the present law, and as applied by the existing commission, will be placated by a mere investigation. The powerful interests represented by middle western legislators are already convinced that their economic welfare has not been considered. Their brief has already been prepared.

Many an American boy, no matter how sedate and dignified, will watch with interest the departure from New Orleans, within the next few days, of the little expedition under the direction of Gregory Mason, explorer and writer, and Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, assistant curator of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, on a voyage of discovery into the land of the ancient Mayas along the coast of the peninsula of Yucatan.

If our old friend the Walrus were to comment upon this proposed adventure he no doubt would revise his familiar observation regarding shoes, and ships, and sealing wax, and cabbages and kings, by adding to these the humble and sometimes ill regarded chewing gum of commerce. For it is stated that it is only because of the growth of the American chewing gum industry and the establishment of camps and trails by employees of the Chicle Development Company in the interior of the country that it has been made possible for explorers to undertake the study now proposed.

For many years the hostile Indian tribes of Yucatan have made it unsafe for persons of other countries to enter the closed territory which they have dominated for centuries. They have zealously guarded their ancient landmarks, the sites of destroyed cities, and the relics of what is known to have been an advanced civilization, against even the friendly emissaries from neighboring countries. Dr. Spinden is quoted as having expressed the conviction that important discoveries will be made as a result of the present expedition. He believes the ancient Mayas were a city-dwelling people and that Yucatan once had a dense population. Already there have been found indications that the ancient inhabitants had

achieved beauty and strength in architecture, and that they had progressed far in painting and sculpture. Their hieroglyphic writings, some of which have been deciphered, disclose a knowledge of the natural sciences and are said to have recorded their triumphs along this line.

It is in that section of the peninsula which has been made available through scattered industrial development by American promoters that it is hoped to unearth the rarest of the Mayan treasures. Back of the rarely visited ruins of Tuloom, on a cliff overlooking the Caribbean Sea, are said to be ruins which have never been explored by scholars. At present it is intended to make only a superficial or preliminary survey of the territory. Maps and photographs of visible relics will be obtained, leaving extensive excavations for a future task.

Dr. Spinden enjoys an intimate knowledge of the locality surrounding the section which he now proposes to enter. He has already made fourteen expeditions into Central America. Only last month, as a result of continued study and research, it was announced at Harvard University that he had solved the mystery of the Venus Calendar of the Mayas. He is well equipped, apparently, to interpret any less abstruse secret of the lost tribe which may lie hidden under the dust of the ages.

Mistress Quickly, it may be recalled, on a certain occasion, when asking John Rugby to "go to the easement, and see if you can see my master, Master Doctor Calus, coming," gave it as her opinion that "if he do i' faith, and find any body in the house, here will be an old abusing of . . . the King's English."

And the New York Times recently published an editorial on "The Dialect of London," in which the writer so skillfully instanced a number of examples of such an abusing that it became obvious that the individual needs no great incentive to cultivate the habit. "It was an American who first cried out against 'the dialect of London,' but the palm for invective has passed to an Irish dramatist, St. John Ervine of 'Jane Clegg' and 'John Ferguson,'" the article in question commences. And it goes on to assure its readers that "of 'educated Americans,' Mr. Ervine says that they do 'speak more distinctly than educated English people.'"

Be that as it may, and much more could be interestingly quoted from the article in the Times, there is but little doubt that this question of using or abusing the King's English is one which will arouse argument for many years to come. And it all hinges around personal likes and dislikes, around individual idiosyncrasies, around what is generally accepted in a locality, or at a particular period of time. After all, when everything is said and done, it surely does not make a great deal of fundamental difference whether a word be pronounced with a long "a" or a short one, whether extraordinary is pronounced "extrawdry," or whether some one has been guilty of asking the question, "Did you ever see a squ-rel eat a ver-ry prret-ty cher-ry?"

And yet it is just such trifles that often serve as provocative causes for all sorts of discords. The dialect of one locality stirs the denizens of another to scorn and sarcasm, while the manner of speech of these latter gives rise to laughter and hints of lack of education, etc., from those who are their neighbors. Even the so-called "cockney" tongue of London, with its manifold h's where they should not be, and the startling lack of h's where they should be, does not involve in the least degree an evidence of moral turpitude. After all, it is the spirit which counts, and the letter is literally to be discounted when it comes to its pronunciation or its accent. A little more charity in place of criticism, and a willingness to see the other fellow's side of the case would do much to put a stop to any real abusing of the King's, or the Queen's, or the President's English.

Editorial Notes

Fifty years in a newspaper composing room constitutes no mean record; and it is little wonder that Andrew B. Adair, who has just completed his half-century with the Chicago Daily News, should feel properly proud of that fact. He has given expression to his sentiments in a pamphlet addressed to his associates and fellow workers and issued simultaneously with a special sixty-four page anniversary number of the paper, with which he has thus been identified from its inception. For the first regular issue of the News was published on Jan. 2, 1876, and Mr. Adair was employed to "lay" the "dress" of type and to set the first type composed for the paper, the railroad time table. Here is a paragraph which shows the spirit which undoubtedly has animated him throughout his years of service:

One may wish no better good fortune for those who now compose the Daily News chapel, and the chapel of the future, than was the good fortune of those who composed the chapel of the preceding fifty years. Throughout those years there has been no backward step in the advancement of better conditions of employment and in advancing wages. For these things we are indebted to the chapel of the early past. Should not we of the present so conduct ourselves that future chapels will accord us credit?

While nothing can excuse the prodigal waste of lumber in America during recent years, it is worthy of note that a new source of wood substitute has been discovered in the waving fields of sugar cane. Synthetic wood is being made, that is, from crushed cane stalks after the sugar has been extracted. This new industry is spreading from the center of the sugar country in Virginia over the valley of the Mississippi, and it is reported that from one \$3,000,000 cane-wood plant in that region more than 200,000,000 feet of wood substitute is being shipped out in a year. This potential source of "lumber" is known technically as bagasse, and it has been tried and found wanting in a number of other directions. It is a troublesome waste product and the attempt has been made to utilize it as fertilizer, live-stock food and fuel, but without success. Now it seems that not only has a use been found for it, but an exceedingly great need is in process of being met thereby.

Blue Nets in Brittany

Brittany is famous for two species of fish: a very big and a very little one—the tunny and the sardine; but neither of them is confined especially to the seas that wash the Breton coast. Tunny indeed does not willingly come within miles of a coast upon which he and his little friend, the sardine, land with such distressing frequency, but is dragged there at the end of a line by main force. The sardine, on the other hand, is caught in a net, a beautiful blue silk net of the finest mesh, invisible in the water, but beautifully visible when hanging out to dry from the mast-heads of the brightly painted fishing smacks of Brittany.

No one has a better eye for the picturesque than your simple Breton, which fact, by the way, should be sufficient to warn visitors that he is not always as simple as he looks, though few have the wisdom to take the hint, and the Breton generally gets the better of a bargain. At Concarneau, the headquarters of the tunny fishery and an important port in the sardine fishery also, has an annual festival, known as the festival of "The Blue Nets." In some ways it resembles an old English May Day celebration. There is a procession headed by the Queen with her maids of honor, attendant cars, gayly decorated, symbolic and so forth; and these events were ostensibly the object of our thirty-mile drive to Concarneau.

But to some of us it was more of an excuse than an objective, for, while quite glad to pay the procession with the quaint costumes, and to play the procession with the Queen of the Day, we anticipated wet more eagerly the opportunity to see the famous tunny boats at home, and perhaps, if we were fortunate, to see a few of them setting forth or returning from the chase.

Some of that good fortune we had, as events proved, and the British members of the party returned home with a healthy realization that there was not the one maritime population in the world, and that there are no finer boatmen to be found than those who go down to some of the roughest seas of the world in the tunny ships.

We set out in a small motor char-a-bancs, somewhat the worse for wear and weather. Rain was pelting down and the clouds showed signs of breaking. Yet we started undaunted, though we had to pull up six times in the first five miles on account of water in the carburetor. Our driver, with the pertinacity of his race, however, soon hit upon a contrivance which kept the carburetor clean and the engine going for the rest of the journey and return.

We passed many interesting and picturesque little villages and towns on the way. However small the town or village it generally boasted a very large church, many of them gems of architecture.

One of the finest churches is in a small town called Locmewan. It is dedicated to St. Gildard, and thanks to Sir Walter, we always thought a Scot; and there is something of French and not un-Scottish about this little town. The church especially, though very fine in its way, is curiously unlike all other churches in the neighborhood, having not the graceful, delicate spire of a lace-like tracery so typical of Brittany, but a tower of bold and broad design and unique brickwork, of a Gothic-cum-Norman order.

After stopping for half an hour to view this beautiful building, we scrooped and hooted upon our way until we reached Quimper, a provincial cathedral town and the best center from which to explore Brittany. The cathedral, very beautiful, three aisles, with a high and cathedrals go, very much resembles that of Lichfield in England.

Quimper is also the proud possessor of a river, the Odet, with probably more bridges to the hundred yards than any other in the world, except possibly some in China. The business part of the town, on one bank, the residential part on the other, and nearly every private householder goes over her own bridge to do her own shopping. And so we rattled on past the hundred bridges on the last lap of our journey to Concarneau.

It is not easy to say which is the most interesting as regards Concarneau this past, present or future. As to the past, French towns, many relics of its past are still standing. A very live and active harbor is still frowned over by a fortress, of which not very much is left but the crown—left behind after the rest has disappeared, like the grin of the Cheshire Cat.

This castle must in olden times have been an impressive obstacle to an invader from the sea, for to approach within sight of its walls is something of a feat

even in peace time, so tortuous is the channel. There are, of course, many guiding marks for navigators, most of them easy to obliterate, were it necessary. The inherent economy of the French is very much in evidence in some of these sea signposts. Where other nations might go to the expense of building a beacon or a lighthouse, the French make use of the existing towers in the shape of the rocks themselves, painted white and sometimes with a beacon atop.

The frowning castle speaks of the past of Concarneau, the thriving harbor of its present prosperity and a growing popularity, evidenced by an increasing population of visitors and artists, hints at a future that will never let the past die.

But the procession of the "Blue Nets" is seen winding its way down the hill from the "Mairie," and we must turn aside for a moment to notice it. It will be only for a few moments, for the procession is not long—nor, to speak truth, very impressive. There are two especially elaborate cars painted to represent the two great industries of the place—the tunny and the sardine.

There should be one representing the third industry—the artists, for art has quite a school of its own in Concarneau, corresponding in some ways to the Newlyn school in England, though probably if it would scorn the comparison! The tunny car is shaped, molded, and painted to resemble that redoubtable fish, with a wonderful reproduction of his indignant eye—for the tunny, judging from his expression, never seems to have quite got over the surprise and indignity of being caught!

The Queen of the Blue Nets is enthroned high on another car, surrounded by her maids of honor, and indirectly by all Concarneau, visiting and visited! She is dressed in the most gorgeous and, as a matter of fact, least artistic of her native costumes. The simple, everyday dress of a Bretonne is becoming and artistic, but the gala edition is inclined to over-elaboration and decoration. Many of these dresses are heirlooms, and each generation seems to have added its quota of trimming, till the dress has ceased to be a work of art and beauty, and become a work of craft and curiosity. But the procession is a great success, and the Queen, with her maids of honor and over the bridge to the castle; while we wend ours back to the quayside to examine the real wonder and glory of Concarneau—the tunny boats.

These vessels, famous and familiar to all those skilled in sea lore, are super fishing smacks, twenty to twenty-five feet in length "over all," by about ten-foot beam. Built of solid oak, and proclaiming in every line their immense efficiency and powers of endurance, they are of fairly shallow draught, though with nothing corky and unstable about them.

They can hold close to the wind and close to the water. There is not a spar or a gadget aboard that has not got its work to do, and that is not doing it all the time. The tiller lashings are eloquent of a weather helm beyond the power of mere man to control. The boats are usually cutter rigged, sometimes ketch, and now and then yawl. Their hulls are painted a variety of bright colors—their sails every shade of red, and yellow, from the deepest brick dust to the golden sands.

On either side of the mast is lashed what looks like a huge fishing rod—and such indeed it is. Each ship has two or even more of such rods, and each rod has at least four lines, at the end of which are large hooks, baited with gigantic horse mackerel, which dance over the waves with the tunny in eager pursuit—afterward in helpless tow!

These rods are stepped to the foot of the mast on a hinge, and when they are lowered halfway preparatory to fishing present the appearance of huge antennae; which caused the boats, when we saw them sailing out to sea, to resemble gigantic moths flying toward the sunset! On the return voyage the antennae are again folded and the body of the moth is laden, like that of the bee, with the spoils of the chase; hanging on a sort of gridiron, with which every boat is furnished.

Columns could be, and have been, written about the tunny, and the magnificent sailors who go in search of him, and it is perhaps sad to think that the material reward of the fishers is so much less than that of the agents to whom they sell the fish. But the tunny fisher has his unions and protective societies, which have been in existence for many years, and in the end doubtless he reaps a greater reward than he does at the beginning, for his trade "hard work" requires much courage and makes a splendid man of him. C. F. A.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome
The remarkable improvement in the relations between Italy and the United States, which followed the settlement of the Italian war debt to America, has led many here to believe that, as a special favor to Italy, the emigration restrictions would be revised in the near future, and that a great number of Italian emigrants would be allowed to enter yearly the United States. Count Volpi, Italy's Finance Minister, has recently expressed his views on Italian emigration, and to the surprise of those who hoped for a change in the emigration policy of the United States he openly manifested his approval of the American restrictions on Italian emigration. The truth is, said Count Volpi, that Italy has no unemployed, and that there is work for everybody at home. If the United States should continue to attract large masses of Italian workers the result would be an increase in the cost of labor in Italy. Further, his recent visit to America had favored him that Italian emigrants were gradually becoming important in the economic and industrial life of America, and were of much more value today than when driven by necessity they were obliged to accept any sort of occupation which offered itself. Count Volpi believes it to be inevitable that one day America will open her doors again to Italian emigration, but by that time Italy will be able to send better educated and more skilled workmen.

In the coming spring Venice will hold her fifteenth international biennial exhibition of fine arts. The committee has made new arrangements regarding exhibitors and their pictures. Owing to limited space, and to avoid favoritism, each artist will send one picture, and only a few exceptions will be made to this rule in the case of very important pictures. A new feature in the exhibition will be decorative architecture, which for the first time will make its appearance in this biennial show. As the work of recent masters is now sufficiently familiar, the organizing committee of the exhibition is trying to collect pictures representing the art of a more distant period, such as the works of Van Harée (Germany), Boecklin (Switzerland), Van Gogh (Holland), Rops (Belgium), Rossetti (England), and Degas or Gauguin (France). Italy's principal representatives will be Laudi, Segantini, Botti and Soffici. Bazzi and Baroni, will be given individual shows during the exhibition.

Although the actual development of the Mezzogiorno, as Southern Italy is generally called, is not so evident, and although great results are not to be expected for the next few years, its progress is proceeding satisfactorily. One by one all the difficulties which stood in the way of its prosperity are being removed, and the latest measure adopted by the Minister of Public Works eliminates one of the greatest causes of economic depression in those provinces. The population in Southern Italy is not so dense as in the north and in the center, and a great deal of the small number of inhabitants large tracts of land have remained uncultivated. It has been the custom until now when works had to be carried out in these almost deserted districts to erect temporarily sheds for workmen, but these were usually so uncomfortable and unsanitary that the workers, when they could, left the most of the small number of inhabitants large tracts of land have remained uncultivated. 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